RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 216 BOMBAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1926 ONE ANNA

REPEATED FOR ONE WEEK MORE
On account of the heavy rush during the last week.
UNIVERSAL MASTERPIECE OF 1926.
"MIDNIGHT SUN"
9 parts—featuring the lovely
LAURA LA PLANTE
No More Colorful Spectacle Was Ever Screened, See the Gorgeous "Ballet of Jewels"
Please note the timings of the Shows To-night
3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

A SPLENDID PICTURE !
A PARADISE OF COMEDY AN EDEN OP LAUGHS
"ADAM AND EVA."
Featuring the adorable lovely star with the merry twinkle in her eyes
MARION DAVIS
The Comedy delightful with VENICE and its lovely canals and loving GONDOLAS reproduced in lavished settings
"ADAM and EVA."
A young man's novel idea to make a spendthrift millionaire girl realise the value of money.
Five Shows To-day—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BEST EXCHANGE RATES
GIVEN FOR ALL
FOREIGN MONEY

Sovereigns, Sterling Notes, Dollar Notes, Francs, Lira, Yen, etc. bought and sold at best gain to Customers. Drafts on London procured at the ruling rate.

We also sell rare Curios, Antiques, Sandalwood ware, Art Brassware, and Travelling Kit; Fine Nilgiri Teas and Pure Eucalyptus Oil.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,400,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,400
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIS,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Union Bank of India, Limited.
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS.
The Central Bank of India Ltd.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. .... Rs. 72,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE
For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTOR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE: 25831.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.
The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.
Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.
The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.
BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—DRAUGHTSMEN, Estimator and Tracers. Apply Box No. 1808, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3734

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS in every town for piece-goods, for terms apply H. R. GABISSAN & CO., Ludhiana, with anna stamp.
A R3652A

WANTED—CLERKS, GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES. Apply to Mr. C. G. FOZDAR, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, between 1 and 3 p.m.
A R27303

WANTED—Experienced CLERKS. Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally to the MANAGER, The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, 20, Apollo Street, Bombay, on Monday.
A R3737

WANTED—Men, everywhere to earn Rs. 10 daily home. Profitable, guaranteed, prospective, legitimate scheme for 5 anna stamps. BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R3683

WANTED—A qualified ACCOUNTANT. Previous experience and good hand writing essential. Apply personally with testimonials next Sunday to DAWAR H KAZI & Co., Gresham Building, 45, Esplanade, between 10 and 12 a.m.
A 27304

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS or SECOND CLASS well-qualified and experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has got full knowledge in mechanical line, steam engines, oil engines and gas engines. Apply with testimonials with the minimum salary expected stating the previous experience and service. BRAMHAPPA TAVANAPPANAVAR OIL MILLS, DAVANGERE, M. S. M. Rly.
A R3718

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ADVERTISER having 25 year's thorough knowledge of Life Assurance work seeks EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 1793, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3700

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

FLATS suitable, airy and comfortable for good family, gentlemen at New Nagpada near Police Hospital. Apply HIRJEE GOVINDJEE.
C R3584

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of Eruchshaw Building, opposite Cox and Co., formerly occupied by Allahabad Bank for 8 years and also by National Bank of South Africa. Suitable for banks, offices, shops, whole or in part, busiest locality. Also UPPER FLOORS for large and small offices. Moderate rents, lift, electric lights, Minton tiles all over. Apply TOP FLOOR, Hornby Road.
C R3735

FINE ARTS.

ART WORK—Portrait from life and photos, Cartoons, etc., advertising designs undertaken. Write to ARTIST, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
P R27271

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—An educated high caste Hindu girl or widow 20 years of age or under for a well-established and well-earning Hindu youth, desirous of intercommunal marriage. Apply with particulars Box No. 1806, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M 27290

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

HOTELS.

COME and SEE; and you will STAY;

WELCOME HOTEL.

(Madras Brahmins' Lodge), 103, Frere Road, Bombay. Telephone 21386. Telegram "KANOMAR."—From 1st September, 1926. Boarding and Lodging. Charges to suit rich and poor. Concession to First Class Lodgers joining in September 1926. Most Central Place. Airy and commodious Rooms. All modern conveniences. Near to Victoria Terminus. Tram line. General Post office, The Docks and Business offices in the city. Apply sharp.
H R3645

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—A copyright of making Thread and Silk Mantles of gas light and petrol lanterns, with its two new handy machines and medicine of making 3,000 mantles. The buyers may ask for the sample and express their prices of this copyright by the following address up to 1st October, 1926, MHD. MUNIRUDDIN, Gas-light Merchant Charminar, Hyderabad Deccan.
K R3717

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade. Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes. Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
T

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Four (Four Bank key-board) New	225
Corona Improved Model with case ...	195
L.C. Smith Rs. 95. Brief Size	110
Woodstock fiscap, like new	100
Oliver No. 9 Brief slightly-used	170
Hammond Multi. 85, Fox Standard ...	100

Rebuilt Typewriters; Remingtons No. 10 and all and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices.

Ribbons, Carbon and typewriter papers. Repairs to all Makes.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
dows Street. For Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PROFESSION.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—Try my treatment, all diseases, medicine charge after effect. VAIDYA JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER, Patka Mansion, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay. R3656

FINANCIAL.

REQUIRED—Rupees 25,000 LOAN on immovable property, market value one lac. Interested investors or certified brokers please write Box No. 1805, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3727

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CEYLON LACE.—Prices moderate. Write for samples to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3725

BODY OF HEALTH—Electric Bath, Electric Massage, Hand Massage, attended by European Nurse. RUSSIAN BATH, Gaiety Chambers.
T R3736

EARN 50, 25 a day.—By our BANIANS MACHINES, scientific BETEL-NUT CUTTER. Anna stamp, KING RICHARD CO., 65, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
T R3733

EXAMINATIONS.—Lose all their terrors for regular users of LEMON CREAM, the wonderful brain cooler and hair tonic sold by POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, and other chemists.
T R3697

WANTED.—Agency of an Insurance House, who can cover native craft risks. Those interested apply to MR. P. C. XAVIER, Timber Merchant, Cochin.
T R3665

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED

WANTED—Experienced PIPE FOUNDRY FOREMAN and CUPOLA MEN. Applications are invited from qualified hands, who should send full copies of testimonials stating their experience and salary expected, not later than the 20th instant to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
Mysore Iron Works, Bhadravati, (Mysore Railways).
27292

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public of F and G Wards that the work of taking the Annual Census of the school-going age children except the boys and girls of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and except also for the present the girls of the Mohamedan community in both the Wards as required by the Education Department Notification No. 236 of 28th September, 1923, (Draft Rules No. 4, Clause IX), will commence from 2nd October, 1926. The Office of the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, for taking the necessary Annual Census is located in the Textile Institute Building, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. The public is requested to co-operate with the Attendance Officer and his staff.

(Sd.) FAZAL IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA,
Chairman,
Schools Committee, Bombay.

The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, dated 27th August, 1926.
27297

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO. LD.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Hongkong House, at 3 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 17th day of September, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary general business of the Company.

THE SHARE REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 17th September, both days inclusive.

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 9th September, 1926.
27296

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of LECTURER in MECHANICAL ENGINEERING in the College of Engineering, Poona.

Pay:—Rs. 250-20-550 efficiency bar 20-650 and selection grade 650-30-800. (Bombay Educational Service).

The initial pay in the grade will be given according to qualifications, age and experience.

Information to be supplied in the application:—

(1) Name in full, (2) Age with date of birth, (3) Caste with sub-caste, (4) Place of education, (5) Academic qualifications with classes and year of, passing each Examination, (6) Place of birth, (7) Previous teaching experience, (8) If employed, where, (9) Copies of testimonials regarding character and fitness for the post from Heads of all Institutions wherein candidate may have studied or served for the last three years.

Subjects to be taught:—Prime Movers, Oil, Gas, Steam, Hydraulic, etc.

Appointment will be on probation for one year in the first instance.

Applications with the above information should reach the Principal "before 20th September, 1926."

Candidates must be prepared to come to Poona for an interview at their own expense.

W. L. C. TRENCH,
Principal,
College of Engineering.

Poona, 6th September, 1926. 27289

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

WENLOCKS' PREMISES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN ARBITRATION ACT AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ARBITRATION OF C. SAMPATHU CHETTY AND C. S. RAMANUJAM CHETTY.

C. SAMPATHU CHETTY ..... Petitioner.
Versus
C. S. RAMANUJAM CHETTY Respondent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by me under the order made herein and dated the 16th August, 1926, on SATURDAY, the 18th September, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon.

House and ground bearing formerly Nos. 1 and 2/98, Wallajah Road, Triplicane, Madras and now Nos. 12 and 99, as per Corporation extract and 3 and 4/97, as per extract of Tahsildar of Madras, also Municipal Nos. 98, 99 and 99 A. L. Old Survey Nos. 202, 203 and 201, re-survey Nos. 6, 7, and 8, containing by admeasurement 6 grounds and 1905 3/4 square feet or thereabouts.

The property is sold free of all mortgages affecting the same but subject to the leases now subsisting and relating to the portions of the premises let out.

Further particulars may be obtained and the title deeds of the property may be inspected in my office No. 113, Armenian Street, Madras.

27249 RECEIVER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE VIHAROLI TOWN AND HOUSING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD,

THE shareholders of the Viharoli Town and Housing Co-operative Society, Ltd., (in liquidation), who have not yet taken away their share money are requested to do so within a fortnight, otherwise their amount will be forfeited. 27301

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING THE POONA SEASON.

THE WEEK-END EXPRESS leaving Victoria Terminus on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, will return on TUESDAY, the 14th, instead of on Sunday, the 12th instant, and run to following revised timings:—

Poona	d.	19-00
Kirkee	d.	19-08
Talegaon	d.	19-41
Lonavla	a.	20-19
	d.	20-24
Khandala	d.	20-32
Karjat	a.	21-23
	d.	21-28
Neral	d.	21-41
Kalyan	a.	22-19
	d.	22-24
Byculla	a.	23-11
	d.	23-14
V. T. Bombay	a.	23-27

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 9th September, 1926.
27293

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HUSEIN ESMAIL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to the purchaser, who is our client, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of Fazandari land or ground of perpetual Fazandari tenure together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of Kambekar Street, without the Fort, in the City and Registrating Sub. District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 256 square yards in the aggregate or thereabouts, forming part of New Survey No. 3001, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 2634, 2635, 2636, and Street Nos. 218, 220, 222, 224 and 224A, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the Kambekar Street, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Varaya Talib and on the South by the property of Gulam Mahomed Haji Esmail.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1926.
N. A. GOLWALLA,
For Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27299

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHAIDAS DAYABHAI alias BHAIDAS DAYABHAI KAPADIA, of Surat, Hindu Inhabitant, a Cloth Merchant, residing at Rani Talao, Surat ..... Deceased.

CHAMPAKLAL BHAIDAS KAPADIA, of Surat, Hindu Inhabitant, a Cloth Merchant, son of the deceased aboveneamed, residing at Rani Talao, Surat ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

The 26th day of August, 1926.
Mr. RAMCHANDRA T. KARNIK,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27300

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed limited to the Provident Fund Holdings in the G. I. P. Railway Company, standing to the credit of ANANDRAO NARAYAN PITALE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Office of the Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, residing at date of death at Mugbhat Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai SHANTABAI, widow of Anandrao Narayan Pitale, the deceased abovenamed, and the sole legatee under the said Will of the said deceased, residing at Mugbhat Cross Lane, House No. 35, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-eighth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 28th day of August, 1926.

Messrs. SUNKERSETT & VAIDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27306

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	.....	24,24,559/12/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jullundur	
Ambalia Cant.	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Jhang	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	(Maghiana)	Sialkot City
Gojra	Lyallapur	Simla
Hafizabad	Ludhiana	Srinagar
	Meerut City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

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For the first time in Bombay!
A super sensational serial.

featuring the famous

DEATH-RAY!

which destroys Buildings
brings down aeroplanes
annihilates everything
in its pathway!

THE CROWN

4
Shows everyday at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Extra Show on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30

All the world was horrified at the Death-Ray's power and ——— But why not see for yourself this tale of mystery, love and advancement of science?

UNIVERSAL

NEW UNIVERSAL SERIAL

SANDHURST ROAD.

A flash of light a puff of smoke—and when the air clears only a heap of ashes remain—it would startle the world—it will startle you!

——:o:——

PICTURE HOUSE

CINEMA

FIRST INSTALMENT TO-DAY

Full of deeds of daring in race planes and motor-boats, plunges from cliffs, collisions of auto and train and rescues from the path of the SCARLET STREAK

POPULAR
Admission prices from annas three to ONE RUPEE
You are sure to be pleased!

OWING TO THE REQUEST OF OUR PATRONS.
ONE WEEK MORE
KRISHNA CINEMA
PRESENTS
Sharda's New Mythological Picture
THE GOLDEN LOTUS

The wrath of Goddess Kali, the Life of the Indra's Pairy, her liking and love for humankind, the troubles and misfortune she undergoes, fighting with Rakshasas. The duplicate policy of Lord Narada, etc., will please you at every moment.

ALSO—
NEW DANCER

Well-known actress **Miss SITADEVI** will perform
NEW BEAUTIFUL DANCE

TIME and RATES AS USUAL.

KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, - - - - New Charni Road.

PLEASE WATCH THE DATE FOR ——— **KATARYU-GAP** A COMIC INDIAN DRAMA

A MAGIC WAND

HAS POWER
To turn a man to
PARROT
AND
To bottle a living being.

Come—See—Admire

Royal Art Studio's Latest Picture

SWEET ADVERSITY

A thrilling Story of Love, Intrigue and Passion

Every Scene is realistic
Full of Trick Scenes

AT

Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.

PRECIOUS Another Splendid Picture—a delightful Story of
MERMAIDS and FAIRIES—of SEA NYMPHS and WOOD NYMPHS!
"NEPTUNE'S BRIDE"
A beautiful First National Attraction Picture of
Love and Romance—Bathing Beauties—Frolicking Fairies—Heavenly Houris—
A Picture that will delight you!
"NEPTUNE'S BRIDE"
Neptune's disgust for mortals—a mermaid's love experience—a bitter curse and its pleasant results!
DELIGHTFUL DANCING!
A Drama for the whole family to See! A Two-Reel COMEDY "BUSTER'S MIX UP" featuring
BUSTER KEATON.
TO-NIGHT—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
PRECIOUS CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-MORROW
SUNDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER AT 6 P.M
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
POET HARINDRANATH
AND
Shrimati Kamala Devi
In a Fantastic and Musical Programme.
INDIAN STREET SCENE
in which both appear in various characters, singing their own compositions.
RADHA AT THE TEMPLE
Offering Flowers and Reciting Poems.
MANI AND JUGLOO
Scavanger and his Wife humourous dialogue.
HARINDRANATH
Reciting his own compositions.
WANDERING MINSTRELS
TAVERN SCENE
An Extraordinary Characterization.
YAMA AND SAVITRI
POPULAR PRICES.
BOOKING at Rose and Company, Fort.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.
POPULAR PRICES and RATES.
3rd Week! Eps. 9, 10, 11 & 12.
"CAPTAIN KIDD"
Starring
EDDIE POLO
Also laughing Comedy
COMING!:—
"RACE--KI--THES."

NEW HISTORICAL SUPER PRODUCTION.
DHA-CHA-MA
(Murder of Narayanrao Peshwa,)
PRODUCED BY,
THE UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE,
Photographed by, P. S. TALGERI,
Written and Directed by, NARHAR D. SARPOTDAR
WILL BE SHOWN SHORTLY AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAON - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.
WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE.
FOR BOOKINGS APPLY TO:
THE UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE.,
22, RIVERSIDE, CIVIL LINES,
Bombay Road, KIRKEE.

GOLD MEDALS WILL BE PRESENTED BY THE STUDENTS OF THE VIDYALA TO MISS PADMAVATI BAI & PUTLABAI.
SPECIALLY for those who were disappointed at the LAST TWO JALSA for want of space!
A Joint Concert
OF
MISS PADMAVATIBAI—the famous Singer from Benares and MUMTAZ BEGUM alias PUTLABAI—the renowned Dancer and Prof. KAPILESHWARI
BY SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA
A RARE OPPORTUNITY for MUSIC LOVERS of BOMBAY
PLEASE DON'T MISS! BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.
A Programme that is Crammed up with Music & Dances to Suit all Tastes and Special Harmonium Playing by Prof. SHANKER RAO the well-known Harmonist.
PLACE—SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, FORT.
SATURDAY.—11th September 1926 at 9-30 p. m. (S.T.)
SUNDAY, 12th September 1926 at 3-30, p. m. (S.T.)
RATES:—Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and 8 annas. TAX EXTRA.
Tickets can be reserved at the Vidyalaya at Thakurdwar.
Note:—Season tickets can be had of the Vidyalaya upto 5 p. m. Saturday and such tickets will be exempted from tax.
MANAGER

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE INDIA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
PRESENTS
AN ALL
COMEDY PROGRAMME
Which will Positively Make You Roar with Laughter.

ARTHUR STONE
GLEN TRYON
BEN TURPIN
MACK SENNETT

Have Arrived in a Cyclone of Fun and Adventure which will drive worry and despair from Bombay.

FOUR-TWO REELED COMEDIES
THE FUNNIEST EVER SCREENED.
"JUST A GOOD GUY"
A Riot of Fun proving that Arthur Stone is a Real Comedian.

Whether You are Married, Divorced or Single be sure to see
GLEN TRYON
IN
"MEET THE MISSUS"
A BIG COMEDIAN IN A BIG COMEDY.
BEN TURPIN
IN
"YUKON JAKE"
A TALE OF MIRTH!
MACK SENNETT
PRESENTS
"The Lion and the Souse"
COME AND GET THE LION SHARE OF LAUGHTER!
IT'S A SENNETT!
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 4, 6, 8 and 10 P. M. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.
6, 8, and 10 P. M. on Week Days.
MATINEE TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.
Special Matinee on Holidays at 4 P. M.
IF YOU ENJOY LAUGHS and THRILLS DON'T MISS THESE COMEDIES
AT THE
PATHE INDIA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Company.
TUESDAY, 14th September
at 3-30 p. m.
(BANK HOLIDAY)
TOORKEY HOOR
TOORKEY HOOR
TOORKEY HOOR
For the First Time in Bombay
A well-known play written by the noted
MUNSHI AGA HASHAR.
Turkish Scenes Turkish Dresses
Turkish Dances
Seats Booked at the Theatre.
Prices: Rs. 5-12 and Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3-6. and Gallery Annas 9. Inclusive of Tax.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA, (Lamington Road)
Presents
TO-NIGHT & DURING THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S GRAND PRODUCTION
CINEMA QUEEN
Featuring
Miss SULOCHNA & Mr. KHALIL &c.
Daily (4) Four Shows
at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

PRAMEHAKESARI
Indicated in *Diabetes Mellitus*, glycosuria, Albuminuria and defective Carbohydrate metabolism and augments internal secretions supplying the necessary substances for the rebuilding of the disordered insular organism.
Per Box Rs. 5 only.
KALYANASRAMA. MYLAPORE, MADRAS

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 181 BALES BLEACHED KHADI AND 10 BALES GREY DRILL ex s.s. "Gazana" (damaged by water).

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "F" Shed, Prince's Dock on account of the underwriters:—

Ex s.s. "GAZANA."

181 Bales each 20 pieces Bleached Khadi Nos. 5390, 5490, 5690.

10 Bales each 20 pieces Grey Drill 29½" x 40".

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLED STEEL BEAMS, MILD STEEL PLATES, CORRUGATED SHEETS, RIVETS, BOLTS AND NUTS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receier in Suit No. 3752 of 1923, (International Banking Corporation vs. The Indian Engineering Co.,) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Mallet Bunder, near Petrol Tanks, on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Jayantilal B. Shroff.

47 Rolled Steel Beams of different sizes 24 by 40 to 22 and 18 by 40 to 16.

52 cases and 40 bundles loose Corrugated Sheets of different sizes.

About 119 cwt. Rivets.

About 196 cwt. Bolts, of different sizes.

261 pieces Mild Steel Plates of different sizes.

35 cases and 36 Bundles loose, plain Galvanized Sheets.

The above on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY AT PETHAPUR IN THE MAHIKANTHA AGENCY.

By the order of K.M. Taleyarkhan Esqr., the Ag: Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Mulchand Ratanchand alias Jivram (Insolvents) Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th September 1926, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right title and interest of the said insolvent in the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements dwelling house standing thereon situate in the Bechar Dipchand's Mahd (Delah in the Town of Pethapur in the Sadra Taluka in the Mahikantha Agency and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the house of Kandoi Pitambardas Chhagan between which is the wall belonging to the said Mulchand Ratanchand alias Jivram and the said Kandoi Pitambardas Chhagan jointly, on or towards the South partly by the house of Shah Mohanlal Hathichand between which is the wall belonging to the said Mulchand Ratanchand alias Jivram and partly by the house of Jeshing Chhagan between which is the wall belonging to the said Jeshing Chhaganlal and Mulchand Ratanchand alias Jivram and partly by the passage, on or towards the East by an open Chawk or land belonging to the said Mulchand Ratanchand alias Jivram beyond which is the house of Ghandhi Shanalal Nagardas the wall on the West of the house of the said Shanalal Nagardas belongs to the said Mulchand Ratanchand alias Jivram and the said Ghandhi Shanalal Nagardas, on or towards the West by the Khadki of Kandoi Wanmalidas Devchand through which there is a right of way by way of easement of the said Mulchand Ratanchand alias Jivram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
11 Sept.	KASHMIR ..	..	8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	.. ..	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	.. ..	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	.. ..	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA..	.. ..	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI	.. ..	16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK ††.		16,602
23 ,,	CHINAq ..		7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 Apri	NARKUNDAx		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52.
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926 12th Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COWORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926 13th Sept.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
15th ,,	SAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
15th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.
17th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY
ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI
is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.
ANANGA PROBHA OIL.
An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
(177 B), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

THE WEATHER.

DEPRESSION MOVES TO UPPER SIND.

RAIN IN PUNJAB AND N. W. F. P.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The depression over South Rajputana has moved to Upper Sind and there has been some extension of rain in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

The monsoon has been active in North-east India and East Central Provinces, but is weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and East Central Provinces and local in Upper Burma Bihar, Northwest Frontier Province, Rajputana West, North Hyderabad, Coorg and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Assam, Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana East Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Akyab one and a half inches; Sambalpur three; Chaibasa two; Ranchi one; Hazaribagh one and a half; Darbhanga four; Patna, and Dehra Dun two; Mussooree three; Rawalpindi two; Cherat one and a half; Jodhpur two; Desa and Chanda one; Sholapur one and a half and Parbhani two.

Forecast.—Decrease in Chota Nagpur.

GENERAL RAIN IN GUJARAT.

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The depression over Sind has become unimportant after causing general rain in Gujarat. Heavy rain has fallen at a few stations in the Peninsula. The monsoon is generally weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Punjab Hills, Gujarat, East Central Provinces, South Hyderabad, Mysore, and Madras Deccan and local in Lower Burma, Orissa, Bihar, East United Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad and South-east Madras.

A few falls have occured in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Punjab, Kashmir, North-west Frontier Province, North-east Baluchistan, Rajputana, Central Provinces West, Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui one and a half inches; Chaibasa, Gaya and Benares one; Sialkot two; Harni one; Deesa three; Bhuj one; Nagpur two; Pendra one; Sholapur three; Hyderabad Deccan two; Bangalore three; Cochin one; Cuddalore two; and Kurnool three.

Forecast:—Decrease in Gujarat and extreme north.—A.P.

RISE IN FLOODS IN SABARMATI

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9.

Floods in the Sabarmati river rose to 25 feet last night and water began to enter the city through nalas. There was, however, no rain last night and floods are gradually subsiding.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 10.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 10th Sept 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Sept. 10. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 12	61 01	42 51	46 42
Fort ..	0 05	89 23	50 28	51 81
J J.Hospital	0 00	72 63	49 98	49 31

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10th September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.814 inches (.018 above normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.72 " (.07 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.004
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.6 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 77.6 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees (3.3 above normal).
Minimum temparatnre during 24 hours 79.5 degrees (2.0 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 70 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m CALM
Velocity " " 0 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 128 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10 5
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.12 inche
Total rainfall during the month 1.73 "
" " " year 64.10 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 10th September, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.40 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in the excess in the central parts. Maximum temperature was below normal in most of the area.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.20 in. of rain. Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was slightly below normal in the central parts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded over upper Sind and parts of Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is generally more humid than usual in Rajputana. Temperature was in large defect in the aforesaid area.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 1.03 in. of rain, Rajkot 0.72 in., Surat 0.23 in., Ahmedabad 0.74 in. and Deesa 2.80 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in Kathiawar and Central India West. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in Cutch and moderately so at other places.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 1.97 in. of rain, Chanda 0.72 in. and Raipur 0.24 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

The Konkan.—0.12 in. of rain was recorded at Bombay. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature in Bombay was 88.0 deg. (3 deg. above normal) and the lowest 78.9 deg. (: deg., above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur has had 2.70 in. of rain and Hyderabad 2.37 in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal except at Sholapur, where it is in excess. Maximum temperature was above normal in south Hyderabad and parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—There has been a revival of activity in the Peninsula with local thunderstorms and isolated heavy falls of rain. The monsoon is also active in Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and the east Central Provinces, and local in the east United Provinces, east Rajputana, Kathiawar, east Hyderabad, Mysore, south-east Madras and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Cochin 1.23 in. and Bangalore 3.09 in. Temperature was much below normal in north Gujarat, Rajputana and the east Punjab.

Forecast:—Decrease in Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON FRIDAY THE 10TH OF SEPT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annas Normal
Baluchistan ..					
Quetta ..	..	0.92	1.28	—0.36	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.47	4.82	—2.35	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	0.40	34.72	20.66	14.06	34.77
Lahore ..	..	15.71	13.91	+1.80	19.62
Hissar ..	..	17.28	10.19	+7.16	14.47
Ambala ..	..	27.79	20.97	+6.82	30.49
Delhi ..	..	23.46	19.74	+3.72	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	..	23.78	21.41	+2.37	26.90
Mainpuri ..	..	22.57	20.78	+1.79	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	30.55	29.55	+1.00	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	23.05	28.24	—5.19	35.92
Allahabad ..	0.20	23.64	30.67	—7.03	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.05	2.15	—0.10	3.68
Karachi ..	0.01	19.10	5.73	13.37	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	9.42	8.70	+0.72	11.79
Ajmer ..	0.11	21.22	17.12	+4.10	20.65
Jaipur ..	1.06	27.49	20.02	+7.47	24.21
Kotah ..	..	34.31	23.50	10.81	28.23
Mount Abu ..	5.05	114.84	53.01	61.63	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	1.03	37.17	12.37	24.80	14.39
Dwaraka ..	0.15	17.76	12.03	+5.73	13.52
Veraval ..	0.02	33.03	15.97	17.06	18.80
Rajkot ..	0.72	29.44	22.27	+7.17	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	..	22.33	17.14	+5.19	21.20
para ..	0.23	48.96	34.67	14.2.	40.97
Surat ..	0.74	43.11	24.38	18.73	28.83
Ahmedabad ..	2.80	36.01	21.58	14.43	24.70
Deesa ..					
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	..	40.79	24.22	16.57	29.19
Indore ..	..	22.11	25.83	—3.72	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	35.47	45.33	—9.86	55.11
Saugor ..	..	39.65	36.94	+2.71	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	..	50.22	40.06	10.16	48.83
Khandwa ..	..	24.78	22.90	+1.88	29.76
Akola ..	..	28.12	22.89	+5.23	31.36
Amzaoti ..	..	17.45	24.06	—6.61	33.05
Nagpur ..	1.97	41.58	37.73	+3.85	48.97
Chanda ..	0.72	40.18	40.15	+0.03	51.90
Raipur ..	0.24	32.14	39.69	—7.63	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.12	61.01	60.55	+0.46	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	..	97.50	85.90	10.60	99.98
Mormugao ..	..	78.16	80.49	—2.33	94.95
Karwar ..	..	89.81	101.54	11.73	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	11.87	14.02	—2.15	22.33
Ahmednagar ..	..	11.59	13.58	—1.99	22.35
Poona ..	..	17.51	16.82	+0.69	27.11
Sholapur ..	2.70	16.50	16.79	—0.29	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	6.95	10.20	—3.25	20.90
Belgaum ..	..	43.80	35.58	+8.2.	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	..	24.19	19.13	+5.06	27.53
Nizamabad ..	..	26.58	30.19	—3.61	40.08
Indur ..					
Hyderabad ..	2.37	10.55	20.10	—9.55	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.02	91.60	100.72	—9.12	125.68
Calicut ..	..	96.78	82.53	14.23	117.16
Cochin ..	1.23	76.25	67.15	+9.10	114.51
Trivandrum ..	..	25.78	26.34	—0.56	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.01	32.95	18.04	14.91	84.16
MadrasExluding					
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	25.26	20.36	—4.90	41.59
Bellary ..	0.42	5.69	7.63	—1.94	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	18.19	14.93	+3.26	31.23
Madras ..	0.14	8.35	12.16	—3.81	50.74
Bangalore ..	3.09	15.20	14.89	+0.31	35.37
Coimbatore ..	0.05	6.36	4.72	+1.64	22.29
Trichinopoly	0.15	11.91	8.37	+3.54	33.18
Negapatam ..	..	4.35	8.34	—3.99	54.98

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(Ladies' Medicated Ghee)
THE ONLY TIMELY REMEDY FOR PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS.
A preventive Specific against Infant Mortality due specially to enlargement of the Liver—a deadly non-curable disease: also for untimely deliveries, severe periodical pains and such other grave types of female complaints.
Tried in several cases and found to be an infallible cure as per several testimonials which the manufacturer holds. Guaranteed to be free from injurious effects.
If this specific be proved to be unsuccessful, the cost will be refunded.

PRICES.
For a complete course of about 7 months, commencing daily from 3rd month till delivery ..... per bottle for full course Rs. 10-0-0
For a complete course of periodical pains only per phial Rs. 3-0-0.

BALARISHTA SUDHA
Specific for Infantile fits (Convulsions) per phial.. Rs. 5-0-0
POSTAGE Etc. EXTRA.
For further particulars refer to the pamphlet of directions accompanying each bottle.
Apply to the SOLE MANUFACTURER:
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Thousands of enthusiastic cyclists testify to the amazing reliability and long service of B.S.A. Bicycles. Follow their lead and make your next bicycle a B.S.A.—the bicycle that is guaranteed for fifty years.
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Make no mistake!
Kidney troubles are often misunderstood, and much needless pain and discomfort is endured as a consequence. The work of the kidneys is to filter the blood, and if they fail to do so, uric acid and other poisonous impurities upset the entire system. That is why it is so dangerous to neglect backache, urinary disorder, bladder weakness, rheumatic twinges, headaches, dizziness and nervousness.
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Don't risk the development of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, gravel, stone, and other results of kidney disorder. Middle-aged people, especially, should take an occasional course of Doan's to keep the kidneys thoroughly active.

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Yesterday Reuter reported 16 to 11 points lower in New York futures. A further drop of 18 to 21 points has been reported to-day. The market declined on some long liquidation on Bearish Bureau Report. Liverpool was reported 5 to 6 points lower yesterday. A rise of 1 to 2 points has been reported to-day.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

Dated 8th Inst:—"Condition 59.6 per cent., Crop 15,166,000 bales. Ginned 695,000 bales."

"The weekly weather report of the U. S. Agricultural Bureau is better than expected. The temperature is above normal, rainfall moderate, good progress has been made in the East. The progress is poor in the rest of the Belt due to insects and too much rain."

Dated 9th Inst:—"If weathere is favourable we expect lower prices. If weather is unfavourable we expect higher prices. Prefer purchases in weak markets."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

Dated 7th Inst:—"Think market discounting Bureau 15. In consequence of selling order from New York. Crop accounts continue poor. Giles private estimate of crop 15,100,000 bales. Expect Bureau figure larger than anticipated."

Dated 8th Inst:—"U. S. Government weekly weather report unfavourable. Better trade demand. Market has declined sharply owing to a higher Bureau figure than was expected. Think the decline may proceed somewhat further."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 8th instant (12-30 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Wheather partly favourable, picking retarded by rains, fruiting not entirely satisfactory."

Dated 9th Inst. (5.55 p.m.):—"Market beginning to feel the effect of increased hedge selling. Unless weather distinctly unfavourable we expect gradual sagging tendency."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 8th instant as under:—

Small ginnings and wide range in Government crop indication emphasize uncertainty in outlook. Prefer purchase on dips."

A renewed decline having been reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Broach April/May easier at Rs. 323. Throughout the sessions the tendency remained in a downward direction. the highest price touched being Rs. 323½ and the lowest Rs. 322. Japanese and Commission Houses were moderate buyers whilst Shroffs were sellers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 322 3/4 and going down to Rs. 322 on selling by Japanese Houses closed at Rs. 322½.

Oomra Dec/Jan. opened at Rs. 309-3/4 and after fluctuating within a rupee the market closed easier at Rs. 309. Bengal Dec/January was quoted Rs. 260½.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday and Monday last.

Our markets for ready and forward business will remain closed to-morrow on account of Ganesh Chaturthi and we will not issue our market report.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Fully Good Broach April/May	322½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	260½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	309½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

M. G. Bijapur F Good 344, Good 334, F. G. Fair 324.

M.G. Southerns F. Good 344, Good 334, F.G. Fair 324.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Fully Good Broach April/May	322
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	260
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	309
Fully Good Southerns Aug/Sep.	330

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 10.

JUTE:—

Alliance 448, Bally 182, Clive 35/10, Dalhousie 384, Delta 483, Fort Gloster 762, Fort William 272, Hukumchand 11/8, Howrah 39/10, Kamarhatty 558, Kankanarrah 448, Lansdowne 262, National 28/10, Presidency 7/2, Reliance 62/8, Standard 408, Union 540, Hessian 15, Jute 65/10.

COTTON:—

Keshavram Cotton 3/14.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

B I. Corporation 4/8, Burma Corp. 10/12, Imperial Bank 1472, Imperial Conty 374.

Remarks:—Jute shares steady.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 10.

In full-pressed Bales.	7-9-26	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	48	208	114
Central India	..	1,584	1,760
Barsi and Nagar	..	..	316
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	..	19
Berar	42	606	1,638
Central Provinces	1	63	665
Total Oomras	91	2,311	4,512
Dholera		353	252
N.W. Provinces	..	47	567
Rajputana	..	1,127	102
Sind-Punjab	348	1,102	389
Broach	..	..	..
Coompta & Dharwar	..	957	2,766
Westerns-Northerns	2	2,462	1,04.
Cocanada	..	..	103
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	128	2,451	1,485
Persian	..	61	55
American	246	342	..
Egyptian and Afrioan	1,46	1,420	..
Comtila, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	2,007	12,633	11,273

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	7-9-26	1st Sept to 2nd Sept, This years	Last year
Europe	522	5,143	7,062
Japan & China	200	..	67,85
Coast Ports	..	..	..
Up country by Rail.	..	471	..
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	8,893	3,591
Total	722	14,479	17,141

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Bengal Superfine M G	300/10 .....
Bengal Fine M G	275/85 .....
Bengal F G M G	250/55 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	270/80 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	245/50 .....
Punjab Americans F G M G	340/50 .....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M G	335/40 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/40 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/25 .....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	260/70 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	345/50 .....
Broach F G M G	325/30 .....
Muthia Fine M G	255/60 .....
Muthia F G M G	240 .....
Dharwar F Good S G	....
Coompta M G	355/65 .....
Westerns Good M G	310/15 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	325/30 .....
Cambodia F G M G	385/95 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	370/80 .....
Kadi/Viramgaon FG M G	310/20 .....
Dholiera F G M G	310/15 .....
Kalagin F G M G	....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th September, 1926:—

Cotton	2,007 Bales.
Wheat	8,733 Cwts.
Linseed	2,762 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	nil
Gingellyseed	2,113 Cwts.
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	901 Cwts.
Castorseed	4,095 Cwts.
Rice	3,597 Cwts.
Myrabollams	557 Cwts.
Cottonseed	1,544 Cwts.
Mowraseed	651 Cwts.
Gram	983 Cwts.
Juwar	5,445 Cwts.
Masur	nil
Barley	38 Cwts.
Bajri	3,374 Cwts.
Coal	2,360 Tons.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

	To-day's closing.
September	9.66+.02
October	9.51+.02
November	9.37+.02
December	9.38+.02
January	9.39+.01
February	9.39+.01
March	9.43+.02
April	9.43+.02
May	9.45+.01
June	9.41+.01
July	9.39+.01
August	9.30—unchgd
September	9.22—unchgd
Middling Spot	10.26—.10

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

Previous closing	9.51
Today's expectation	9.44
Difference	—.7
To-day's opening	9.43
Difference	—.08
10.30 a.m. quotation	9.44
Difference	—.7

Market is likely to be a rise.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

	To-day's closing.
September	16.60—.10
October	16.55—.10
November	16.40—.10
December	16.35—.05
January	16.30—.05
February	16.2?—.05
March	16.25—.05
April	16.20—.05
May	16.20—.05
June	16.20—.05
July	16.15—.05
August	16.15—.05
September	16.15—.05
Sakellaridis, F G F, Spot	

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

	To-day's price.
Scinde Good	6.95
Scinde Fully Good	7.25
Scinde Fine	7.55
Bengal Good	7.05
Bengal Fully Good	7.35
Bengal Fine	7.65
Oomra Good	7.80
Oomra Fully Good	8.10
Oomra Fine	8.40
Broach Good	8.10
Broach Fully Good	8.40
Broach Fine	8.90

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

	To-day's Sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—	To-day's price (Asknown in Liverpool at closing time).
October	17.62—.30
January	17.87—.31
March	18.10—.28

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	17.48—.52
January	17.72—.54
March	17.96—.51

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

October	17.68—.26
January	17.80

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 9.

	To-day's price.
October	17.51—.19
December	17.68—.19
January	17.77—.20
March	17.99—.21
May	18.14—.18
Middling Spot	18.60—.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 9.

To-day's:—

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 33,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent 24,000 bales

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 9.

	To-day's price.
October	17.56—.20
January	17.60—.17
Middling Spot	17.56—22

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 9.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. 51 Jan/Feb. shipment. Sellers.

Rozario Sante Fe, per 63 lb. 52/9 Jan/Feb. shipment. Sellers.

Market: Quiet.

Wheat Australian 54 September shipment. Sellers.

Wheat, Australian 53/9 Dec/Jan. shipment. quoted.

Market: Quiet.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 54 Sept. shipment. Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta—
September per cwt unquoted.
October/December pe cwt 17
January/March per cwt 17/3

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Bombay—
January/March per cwt 17/4

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Karachi—
January/March per cwt 17/4 3/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept 9.

To-day's price:—

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7 quality), Spot 18 1/2

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16
Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5-15/16 Sept.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 20th Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/64.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Mail
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|8 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 15/32 Jan.-Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276
Bank's buying T T 274
Bank's buying D D 273
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1180.
Bank's buying D D 1280.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1295.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 132 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 days 128 3/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 148½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 189 3/4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/4.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.85½ 9th inst.
London—Japan 1/11 7/8 9th inst.
London—Paris 170.25 9th inst.
London—Belgium 178.00 9th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 9th inst.
London—Italy 135.00 9th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept 10.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32.
Doc. Acceptance 3m/st	1/6 9/32.
Fcs. Demand	1165
American Dollars	275½
Hongkong Dollars	48½
Shanghai	189 3/4
Japan	129
Singapore	157

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 9.

	To-day's Rate.
T. T. Berlin on London	20.38-3/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11½
T T Brussels on London	176.87
T T Madrid on London	31.99
T T Milan on London	135.75
T T Berne on London	25.13
T T Paris on London	169.50

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New Yok, Sept. 9.

	To-day's Rate.
Demand Bills	485.00

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Gold 24/4/11½ 9th inst.

Silver London Ready 23 3/8 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 28 9/16d. 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 61 15/16 cts. 9th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 17/32 per cent 9th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 23/32 per cent. 9th inst.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1|2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 9.

To-day's rate:—
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 9/16 per cent.
Bank Bils, 6 months 4 23/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

London, Sept 9.

To-day's rate:—
Interest day to day loans 3 7/8 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loans 4 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Sovereigns Ready 13/7/3.
Sovereign Forward 13/6/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/6.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 64/8/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 64/8/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 64/8/0.

London, Sept 13

Bar gold ready £84-11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 28/6.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	58 8 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1 3/4	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	57 0 0
Brass German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 0 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1¼	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		32 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		68 0 0
Lead Rangoon		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½ to 2		61 8 0

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 9.

	To-day's Price.
Copper English Best Selected	£65 1/4
Copper Braziers,	£73-5/8
Yellow Metal	£68 3/4
Spelter, Hard	£30 3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£16 3/8

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

JUTES:—This section was a little more active to-day and prices were steady.

COALS:—Quite a moderate turnover resulted at steady prices.

Gopalichucks were marked up 1|2 a point. In Miscellaneous there was no new feature. Teas were dull.

COTTONS:—Cotton shares with a better yarn market improved somewhat.

Government Securities were steady and unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—3 1|2 per cent. Government papers Rs. 77|8; 4 per cent. New Loan 1960|70 Rs. 88|6 s.l.; 5 per cent. Loan 1945|55 108|8; 5 per cent. War Bonds 1928 107|5; 6 per cent Bonds 1930 107.

BANKS:—Allahabad Bank pref. 109; Bank of India 82; Imperial Bank fully paid 1472; Imperial Bank conty. 374.

RAILWAYS: — Hardwar-Dehra Railway 125; Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway 118; Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 97|8; Sara Serajganj Railway 99.

COTTONS:—4.

JUTES:—Alliance 446; Alexandra pref. 121; Bally 182; Clive 35|11; Delta 486; Fort Gloster 766; Gourepore pref. 103|8; Howrah 39|6; Hukumchand ordy. 11|12; Howrah pref. 116|12; Kamarhatty 562; Kankanarrah 447 8 s.l.; National 29; Presidency 7 6; Reliance 63; Standard 407|8; Standard pref. 105; Union 544 s.l.

COALS:—Bansjorah 8|12; Bengal 462|8; Bhalgora 6|4; Equitable 17|12 cum div.; Gopalichuck 7|8; Govindpore 3|10; Lakurka 14|10; New Beerbhoom 26|12; Peneh Valley 22|4 s.l.; Samla and Kendra 7|8; Sendra 16|4 s.l.; Sudamdih pref. 6|12; Salcher 4 12

MISCELLANEOUS: — Bengal Telephone ordy. 9; Bengal Telephone pref. 11|2; Russa Engineering ordy. 10; Marshall and Co. 4|2; Carow and Co., 81; Champaran Sugar 8|12.

RUBBER SHARES:—Digwarrah 27|4, cum div; Indragiri S 10,35 cts.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was 1s. 5 31|32d. and Demand Bills 1s. 6d.—A.P.

Silver forward d. 28/9.

TONE OF SILVER—

Steady. Market not overstrong India bought. China was a less keen seller.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Ready:—21/7/6.

Vaida Bhadrva:—Opening 21/6/9. Highest 21/7/0. At 5-30 p.m. 21/7/0.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/6/3. Highest 21/6/6. At 5.30 p.m. 21/6/6.

Teji Mandi:—

Bhadrva Vaida:—Opening 0/1/0

Vaida Asho:—Opening 0/1/9.

Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Ready:—64/10/0.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 64/9/0. Highest 64/9/6. At 6 p.m. 64/9/6.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 64/6/0. Highest 64/6/6. At 6 p.m. 64/6/6.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/13/0.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 1/6/0.

Tone: Market Quiet.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept 9.

Silver—China banks bought and sold. Little India buying.

To-day's price:—
Spot 28 3/8
Forward 28 9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London Sept 9.

Open Market Price.

To-day's price:—
Gold, Fine, per oz 124/4/11 1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 10.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77|5.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 94/5.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101|12

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/14.

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104|7.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/9.

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100|2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102|5.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/3.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108|2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/3.

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.12

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|8

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88/4.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Sept. 9.

This week:—
Total Bullion £155,400,000
Public Deposits £13,000,000
Other Deposits £106,260.00
Government Securities £32,000,000
Other Securities £70,600,000
Notes and Coin £34,800,000
Currency Notes Outstanding £23,700,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 29.23 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 9.

To-day's price:—
Chartered Bank of I A & C £20 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £123 1/2
P and O Ranking Corporation £10 3/8
National Bank £48 3/4
Eastern Bank £6
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85 7/8
Conversion Loan £74 1/4
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent £101 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £68 3/8.
Government securities 3 per cent £58 1/4
Consols £54 5/8
War Loan 5 per cent £101 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 5/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £7.1/2 Sept/Oct. shipment. Nominal.

Castorseed, Bombay £15.3/4 Sept/Oct. shipment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold ton, £21 Sept/Oct. shipment. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £18-3/4 Sept/Oct. shipment. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, ton, £19 Sept/Sept/Oct. shipment. No inal.

Rapeseed, Yelow Cawnpore, ton £22/0/0 Sept/Oct. shipment. Nominal.

LINSEED.

London, Sept 9.

To-day's price:—
Linseed, La Plata, c i f, September/October shipment offered ton £15 1/2

Market:—Shippers are offering rather less money. Trade has been poor.

Linseed, Bombay, September/October and October/November shipment nominal ton £18.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 9.

Linseed, Calcutta ton, £17/5/0 Sept/Oct. shipment. Sellers.

Linseed Calcutta ton, £17/5/0 Oct/Nov. shipment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 9.

Linseed oil, naked London, cwt 31 Sept/Dec. delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt 32 Jan/Aprl. delivery. Sellers.

DYE STUFFS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

	Rs. a. p.
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow	70 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger	70 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent I.P.	68 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent Big Pac	60 8 0
Napthol A. S.	5 14 0
Napthol A. S. B. S.	7 0 0
Scarlet	2 6 0
Indenthrine Blue	3 10 0
Indenthrine Violet	5 12 0
Magenta Crystals	6 4 0
Malachite Green	3 12 0
Nigrosene Crystals	2 3 0
Hemetine Crystals	1 12 0
Victoria Blue	2 14 0
Crysophinine	5 6 0
Methyl Violet	3 8 0
Sulphur Black	0 14 0

Nothing particular happened in the course of the week. Rates are steady, and the business transacted was of little consequence. Market is quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a slight change both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. Early the market was steady but later declined on long liquidation on bearish Bureau Report. At the close the market was easier.

The American market during the week has on the whole been distinctly quieter, fluctuations in prices being confined to within a comparatively narrow compass.

Naturally, the outstanding feature of the week was the appearance of a further instalment of the official document last Wednesday, giving the condition to the end of last month, and the indicated yield based on this figure, coupled with the amount of cotton ginned upto that date. The report, however, left a very marked impression on the minds of operators, for, whilst the condition at 59.6 per cent was the general anticipation, the indicated size of the yield at 15,166,000 bales was distinctly above expectation and nullified the effect of the other portion of the document. The quantity ginned to date is considerably under that of last year, but this, of course, is of little importance at this stage and only confirms the undoubted fact of the lateness of the crop. As the weather recently has been generally favourable, the probability is that the next Government Report will show a rapid increase in this respect, though comparisons will be difficult, owing to the fact that these statements are issued half-monthly.

Crop accounts during the week have on the whole been fairly satisfactory and a return to dry weather and higher temperatures in the Western Belt has relieved the situation to a great extent. Basing one's calculations on the recent Government document it is not unreasonable to look for a yield of over 15 million bales with normal conditions from now on. So far hedge selling has not been of any consequence, but we believe that there will not be many days before the volume of offerings from this source will be very marked.

Manchester reports maintain their slightly more cheerful character. They indicate a large enquiry and considerable business underneath the surface, if confidence was felt in the current range of values, but though, perhaps, the short interest is not very large, sentiment is very deeply rooted to a belief in lower rates, and consequently buyers are holding aloof or making low bids, until a considerable portion of the crop has found a home and prices show more stability.

Broadly speaking, whilst having no very strong view at current rates, we believe the best policy to pursue is to choose suitable occasions presented by any strong markets to sell on, as we consider that the outlook is for a gradual decline during the next few weeks. It is still quite on the cards that we shall have scares between now and the end of the present month, but, generally speaking, we think that the information is pointing to a large crop and one of sufficient size to lead to lower prices until a fair proportion of the early receipts has found a permanent home.

The local market remained very steady throughout the week with slightly greater activity but the outlook continues to be very uncertain. As weather conditions in this country have improved and the much needed break in rains has now set in, we adhere to our bearish views and think that a lower level of prices will sooner or later be seen.

Despite the improvement in forward contract prices, the ready market during the week showed no strength, and only a moderate demand materialised.

The following were the changes in the Home market as compared with last week:—

	Last week	This week
New York October	—17.66	—17.51—15
New York December	—17.79	—17.68—11
New York January	—17.87	—17.77—10
New York March	—18.08	—17.99—9
New York May	—18.25	—18.14—11
Liverpool October	—9.45	—9.51 plus.6
Liverpool December	—9.33	—9.38 plus5
Liverpool January	—9.35	—9.39 plus4
Liverpool March	—9.39	—9.43 plus4
Liverpool May	—9.43	—9.45 plus2

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M. G. Broach April|May opened on the 3rd inst. at Rs. 326 1|2 and going up to Rs. 327 on moderate buying by shroffs eased to Rs. 323 1|2 on selling by prominent shroffs. From this level the values improved to Rs. 329 1|4 on free buying by Commission and Japanese Houses and the market after sharp fluctuations closed on the 9th inst. at Rs. 325 1|4.

Fine Oomra December|January opened on the 3rd inst. at Rs. 312 1|2 and improved to 313 1|2 on shroffs and general buying. From this level the prices gave way to Rs. 310 on selling by Bazar operators and shroffs. But the market again improved to Rs. 315 1|2 on Commission Houses and shroffs buying and closed on the 9th inst. at Rs. 312. F. G. Bengal December|January opened at Rs. 263 1|2 and closed at Rs. 263 1|2 the highest being Rs. 266 and the lowest Rs. 261. The local markets were totally closed on the 4th and 8th inst., and partially closed on the 9th instant.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, September 10.

The important event during the week is the publication of the American Bureau Report received here on Thursday morning which has been as usual a surprise and so far it has been construed as neither bearish nor bullish. The decline in cotton market, however, since the publication of the Bureau Report distinctly shows where the wind blows and as the weather report has so far been favourable it will not be surprising if at all there is a further decline in American as well as in the Local Market in the prices of raw material. So far as the Yarn Market is concerned there is not much immediate effect of the publication of the Bureau in as much as the yarn market drags on as usual in the same dull condition and besides a series of holidays have interfered with the normal activity of the Market. So long as the conditions remain unsettled and the absence of satisfactory demand continues dealers are not at all inclined to take special interest in further fresh purchases and to take any further risks. In these days therefore, they are simply trying to sell their holdings at the best market rate without any distinct inclination to effect fresh purchases. Turnover is therefore considerably limited and the bulk of the business has been comparatively much smaller than for the past several weeks.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Turnover is limited and prices do not show near deliveries. As for forward business any special change in stock as well as for small lots have been done regularly in two fold yarns but the recent rise in Egyptian spinnings has prevented some further business in this direction. Business in Cop yarns has been practically at a standstill.

JAPANESE YARNS

No business of importance has been done in this class of yarns for forward deliveries inasmuch as the Japanese Import Houses have been quoting much higher rates whereas the buyers' ideas have been about Rs. 20 lower in many cases. Turnover for spot goods is limited and although the stocks are smaller the off-take is also much restricted and hence prices have not been able to advance to any appreciable degree though the undertone is steady. Sampin have been daily fluctuating whereas the exchange has been slowly and steadily improving.

INDIAN YARNS.

No sales of importance have been done by our Mills and there seems to be no chance of bigger sales even though they may be inclined to lower their rates to some extent as the buyers are not in a mood to operate freely owing to very unsettled state of the market and they have been buying very sparingly and cautiously only in small lots just sufficient for immediate requirements. Stocks therefore with the mills have been increasing and as the stocks of cloth are also very large the position is again causing anxiety day by day and inspite of raw materials keeping steady the general condition of the yarn and cloth market does not seem to be very hopeful so long as there are no signs of definite improvement in demand. Reports from Ahmedabad go to show that the condition of yarn and cloth market is not satisfactory and some of the Mills are inclined to lower their rates if necessary with a view to effect sales in quantities. Demand from consuming centres is yet slack although it is expected that as the holiday season is now coming to an end and there is a break in monsoon in certain places the improvement in demand will be in evidence in course of time.

The general condition of our market is yet unsettled and unless there is some improvement in demand in the near future prices will have to decline further to encourage buying from consuming Districts whatever may be the prices of the raw material.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, September 10.

During the week our market ruled quiet with small demand and there being much pressure to sell prices both for ready and forward have been reduced by 2d to 4d. per cwt. all round. There was free offering of various qualities of Beet Sugars and although the prices for Javas were strongly maintained; dealers were somewhat nervous and a fair quantity changed hands in White Javas August|September at 16s|6 to 16s|2 and October-December at 16s to 16s|4 F.B.H. A Chinese Importer bought back his contracts for September at 16s|3 1|2, October-December at 16s|5 1|2 and January March at 16s|9 c.i.f. terms. Some direct business was done in B.R.B. October|December at 16s|6 to 16s|4 and Beet at 16s|3 to 16s. F.B. Harbour terms.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady markets with small business doing. Java reported a steadier market with reduced crop estimates and good business doing. London and America were quiet during early part of the week and later on improved with fair business done.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 16|3 equal to 16s|2 F.B., Harbour; Stocks 70,000 bags.

T.M.O. August|September 16s|3 F.B.H.

T.M.O. October|December 16s 6 P.B.H.

T.M.O. Jan|March 16s|9 F.B.H.

Beet Rs. 16 equal to 16s. F.B.H.; Stocks 2000 bags.

ARRIVALS:—S.S. "Pasha" with 16,500 bags Java Sugar.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., have received today the following cable from their friends Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose of New York:—

"Cotton comparatively small ginning Government report shows lateness, since date of compilation crop gone back on account of absence of favourable weather necessary during maturity period, frost date intervening weather vitally important: prefer long position."

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Quotations:—	Rs. a. p.
Soda Caustic	17 12 0
Soda Sulphide	10 0 0
Soda Hydrosulphide Bast	0 12 0
Soda Bichromate	29 8 0
Soda Nitrate	0 5 6
Salt Aniline	0 7 9
Salt Antimony	0 7 0
Salt Epsom	3 10 6
Salt Glauber	4 8 0
Potash Chlorate	0 3 6
Potash Bichromate	31 8 0
Chloride Magnesium	5 2 0
Chloride Zinc	17 12 0
Acid Acetic	0 7 6
Acid Oxalic	24 0 0
Sago Flour	12 0 0
Farina	13 0 0
Maize Starch	12 0 0
Dextrine	17 0 0
Alumina Sulphate	6 12 0
Litharge	33 0 0
Alum of Chrome	13 0 0
Alum of Potash	10 0 0
Sugar lead Brown	35 0 0
Sugar lead White	39 0 0
Bleaching Powder	12 8 0

Caustic Soda and Bleaching Powder ruled firm. Demand in Farina Dextrine, and Maize Starch pearl increased and the rates too advanced owing to scarcity of stocks and also due to higher home values. Acid Oxalic and Alum of Chrome have had no further changes. Chloride of Zinc kept quiet. Salt Aniline and Antimony saw quite an unaminated week. There is nothing further of importance.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Quotations are:—	Rs. a. p.
Healds Cotton	0 15 9
Healds-Elastic	20 12 0
Healds-Wire	3 12 0
Reeds	0 2 4
Roller Cloth 16 oz.	8 12 0
Roller Cloth 18 oz.	9 12 0
Sizing flannel 72 in.	4 0 0
Bandings-rim-scroll	1 1 0
Bandings-tubular	1 10 0
Bandings-spindle	1 3 9
Bobbins-Slubbing	25 0 0
Bobbins-Rovings	18 0 0
Bobbins-Ring twist 5" Ext.	5 12 0
Bobbins-conical 5"	5 14 0
Bobbins-weft 5 3/8"	6 2 0
Rope Lam	1 10 6

Healds and Reeds changed hands without fluctuations in rates. Bobbins English kept unaltered; Japanese have seen downward tendency. Bandings and Ropes are maintained steady. Home prices are without further interest.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Sept. 10.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.	Per 1b.	
Textile	,,	0 12 0
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 9
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Hindustan Mills	,,	1 0 6
Fagal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Kaljamardan	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 6
David Mills	,,	1 0 6
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 9
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 0
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 15 0
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 14 6
Palkhi	,,	0 14 9
Maher	,,	0 15 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 6
Jacob	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 1 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 0 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
Tata	,,	3 6 0
CK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 1 0
Jamshed	,,	4 1 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 8 6
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 2 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 12 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 13 0
GABRUN NO. 6124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 4 6
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb	0 15 3
Textile	,,	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 9
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 5 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 6
Great	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 6
Kohinoor		
Tata	,,	1 3 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 0 6
David	,,	1 0 3
Mahel	,,	1 0 6

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, 10th September 1926

Description Spot prices 9-9-26 2-9-26.

Broach F.G.	350
Saw-Gd. DharwarF. G	360
P. American F.G.	360
Kadi. Viramgam F.G.	340
Dholleras F.G	335
Kalagin F.G.	340
Kutch F. G.	345
Surat F. G.	420
Rajpipla F. G.	420
Navsari F. G.	430
Southern G d.	336
Bijapore G. d.	336
Bagalkote G. d.	346
Notherns (excluding red)	351
Mirsj G.d.	376
Cumpta G'd.	376
Tinnevelies G. d.	391
Kurungannis G. d.	394
Cambodia G. d.	401

Hedge Contracts	Futures 9-9-26	Settlement Rates 2-9-26.	7-9-26
Bengals Dec-Jan.		263	265
Broach April-May		325	328
Oomra F. Dec Jtn		312	314
Southerns Aug/Sept.		332	336

Receipts for the week ending Sept 9. 1926

	1926. Bales.	1925 Bales
Bengals	1772	1100
Oomras	2277	1601
Dholleras	176	346
Broach	6	..
Southerns	4085	5231
Persians	..	55
Americans	342	..
Egyptians	178	..
E. Africans	2496	3372
Other sorts	..	..
Total	11332	11705

Exports for the week ending Sept. 9 26

	Bales.
United Kingdom	..
Continent	4800
China	..
Japan	..
Coast Ports	253
Total	5053

Afloat in Harbour

Europe	875
China, Japan and Coast Ports	8251
Total	9126

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 9th Sept

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
16299	16367	4790	6678	16872

Exports from 1st Sept. to 9th Sept.

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	..	285	714
Continent	9913	16672	2999
China	..	..	3086
Japan	..	10585	23993
Coast Ports	253	444	969
U. S. A.	..	..	..
Total	10166	27986	31771

	1623-24	1922-23
	2319)	13960
	18497)	
	2696	24
	10983	8228
	..	709
	..	..
Total	34495	22921

Total exports by rail 1st to 9th Sept. 1926, 2,347 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st to 9th Sept. 1926, 25,7.4 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th Sept. 1926, 3,56,213 bales.

Note.—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 9.

To-day's price:—

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot buyers 1s 7 3/4d

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb Spot sellers 1/7 7/8

Pale Crepe, lb, Spot buyers 1/7 1/2

Pale Crepe, lb, Spot sellers 1/7 5/8

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AMRAOTI—Mr. M. S Perkar
BARODA—Chimanlal Himatlal Shah.
BAGALKOT—V. J. Parvatikar.
BELGAUM—Messrs V V Brothers.
BHAVNAGAR—Mr. Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
BHUSAWAL—Mr Govind Gajanan.
BHUSAWAL—Messrs. Sequeira & Sons.
BIJAPUR—Mr P S Apte.
BROACH—Mr. H D Gulamhussein.
CAWNPORE—Mr. Dindayal Sharma.
DELHI—Messrs. R K Bros.
DHARWAR—Student's Own Book Depot.
DHOLA JN.—Mr. Dayaram Jivanram Bhatt.
DHULIA Mr. V A Kildodar.
GADAG—Mr. R K Asundi.
GODHRA—Mr. Jaswantlal J Pandya.
HUBLI—Mr. A M Dalvi.
HDYRABAD DN—Mr. B. V. Muthanna.
HYDRABAD SIND—S J Co-operative Society,
INDORE CITY—Messrs. B. Warune and Co
JALGAON—Mr. Vishnu Ganes Bhave.
JAMNAGAR—Mr. Jothalal P Bhagat.
JODHPUR—Mr. Kishora Lal.
JUNAGADH—Mr. Maganlal K. Parekh.
KARACHI CITY—Mr. Hariram P. Chaude.
KARACHI CANTT.—Standard Book Stall.
KOLHAPUR—Mr. B. T. Luktuke.
KIRKEE—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA—Lonavla Co-operative Society.
NAGPUR—Mr. D. S. Marulkar.
NASIK—Mr. B. K. Mithasagarkar.
PRANTIJ—Mr. Shah Ratilal Keshavlal.
POONA—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
POONA CANTTS.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
POONA CITY—Opp. Vishram Bag,—Messrs. Kelkar & Bros.;
236, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. L.V.Saptarshi
497, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. Abdul Kadar Ebhramjee.
RAIPUR—Mr. A. T. Bose.
RAJKOT CITY—Messrs. Dave Vyar & Co.
RATNAGIRI—Mr. D. G. Mukadam.
SANGLI—Mr. S. A. Kulkarni.
SATARA—Mr. G. K. Kanitkar.
SECUNDERABAD—Mr. B. V. Muthanna.
SIMLA—R. K. Bros.
SURAT—Mr. O. A. Kaji.
THANA—Mr. Laxman R. Purohit.
WARDHA—Mr. M. B. Deshpande.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO DAY.

Inaugural Address by Mr. M. A. Jinnah to the Muslim Students' Union, Union Hall, Chowpatty, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya to give a recital of his poems at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Banks closed: Hindu Holiday, Ganesh Chaturthi and Samavatsari.

The s.s. "Kashmir" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 19.

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Eighth Annual Meeting, 3 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba.) Arrl.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.37	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 3
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express	20.25*	7.00

*Terminates at Church Gate.

Postal Notices.—Mail's from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Monday, the 13th instant.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Alipore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Saturday the 11th instant instead of on the 13th instant as previously notified.

Mails for the Straits Settlements and China, per s.s. "Dalgoma" via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 5.0 p.m. on Sunday, the 12th instant.

Steamer Movements.—The P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of 28th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6.30 a.m. on the 10th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" arrived London on Thursday, the 9th inst.

The Outward P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 5.30 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 10.30 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of 4th instant arrived at Aden at 7.30 p.m. on the 8th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Comorin" carrying Bombay mail's of 4th instant ex s.s. "Razmak" left Aden at 1 a.m. on the 9th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Sinclair" arrived in London on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Mackinnon" left Suez on the evening of the 5th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Malcolm" arrived in London on the evening of the 5th inst.

Bank Holiday.—The Banks will be closed for Exchange Business on Monday, the 13th instant.

Band at Poona.—The Officers of the 1st Bn., 2nd Bombay Pioneers, the Band will play at the Bund Gardens, Poona, on Monday next (13th instant) from 6 to 7.30 p.m., weather permitting. Admission is free.

Bombay Prarthana Samaj.—Prof. R. P. Kar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service to-morrow (Sunday) in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.). All are invited to attend. The Morning Service will be at 7.30 a.m.

Vadnagara Nagar Mandal.—The annual gathering of the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal will be held in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Saturday) at 3.30 p.m. Mr. T. D. Rana ex-Divan of the Junagadh State presiding.

Muslim Students' Union.—Mr. M. A. Jinnah, will deliver the twelfth "Inaugural Address" in the Hall of the Union Chowpatty Sea Face to-day (Saturday) 6 p.m. the Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai A. Shah, Kt., presiding. The meeting is open to the public.

Recital of Mr. Chattopadhyaya's Poems.—Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya will give a recital of his poems at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mantri House, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

British Burma Petroleum Co.—A cablegram has been receiven from Rangoon reporting that the production of crude oil by the British Burma Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of August amounted to 53,356 barrels.—A. P.

A Condolence Meeting.—At a meeting of the local members of the Numismatic Society of India, convened by Mr. G. V. Acharya, a member on the All-India Committee it was resolved to place on record the deep sense of regret for the untimely death of the late Hon. Secretary of the Society. Mr. R. O. Dohglas, I.C.S., an expert in the numismatic of mediaeval Hindu period and an enthusiastic member of the Society.

TO APPEAR ON BOMBAY STAGE

POET HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA.

SHRIMATI KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA.

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya who has already made his mark as a poet and play-wright, and who possesses musical and histrionic gifts of a no mean order, promises a rare treats to the public of Bombay to-morrow evening, when he will appear on the stage of the Excelsior Theatre in a "fantastic and musical" programme, planned out by himself. He will be seconded by his accomplished wife Shrimati Kamaladevi and both will appear in various characters, often singing their own compositions. We have no doubt Mr. and Mrs. Chattopadhyaya will be the recipients of a warm and enthusiastic welcome from all lovers of music and the stage.

Kanara Saraswat Association.—The President and Members of the Managing Committee of this Association request the pleasure of your Company at the Social gathering to be held on Sunday (the 12th instant) at 4.30 p.m. at the Association Hall, Saraswat Buildings, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to congratulate the students successful at the last University Examinations. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, will address the Students.

Buddha Society.—The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Seth Mavji Govindji at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 9.15 a.m. (S. T.). The subject for the class will be "Buddhism and Philosophy". "The Dhammapada" class also will meet at 8.30 a.m. at the above place.

Barawafat Holiday.—It is notified that the Barawafat Holiday will be observed on Monday, the 20th September as tentatively announced in the Government Notification of November 12th last.

Thanksgiving Mass.—The Catholic Staff of the Government Secretariat and allied offices will celebrate their annual thanksgiving Mass in honour of the Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill, at 8 a.m. on Tuesday next. After Mass there will be a gathering of members at Dr. D'Monte's bungalow, Bandra Hill.

Mt. Carmel's Church.—The Bandra Railway Travellers' Union will offer its Annual Thanksgiving Mass to-morrow (Sunday), at Mr. Carmel's Church, Bandra. There will be High Mass with Sermon, Te Deum and Benediction at 7.30 a.m., after which there will be the usual General Meeting of the Members at the Parochial Hall. St. Paul's Band will be in attendance.

Religious Discourses.—Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class in English on "Bhakti Yoga" at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Santa Cruz, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.). The Gita class at Kirtikar's Wadi, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, will be conducted by the Swami at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Sunday).

Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagawad Gita" at Cooper Building, Parel, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8.30 a.m. (S. T.).

Postmen's Grievances.—The following Resolution passed by the Poona District Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union at their meeting held on 31st August 1926, with Mr D. V. Ambekar of the Servants of India Society and Vice President of the Union in the chair has been communisated by telegram to the Hon. Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, Sir G. P. Roy and Mr. P. G. Rogers, Postmaster-General, Bombay:—

The Poona District Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union are keenly disappointed that during the last five years and more no revision of salaries of Postmen and Lower Grade Staff is granted though other classes of Postal employees like clerks have had more sympathetic treatment. The Union requests you to give effect to postmen's 1925 demand which is the minimum required by them in view of the high cost of living.

Hornby Ballard Scheme Echo.—Under the joint auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, the Zoroastrian Building Society and the Zoroastrian Building Fund Association, a public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall this Saturday evening at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.) when the question of housing the poor Parsis, in the event of demolishing the houses in the Fort will be considered Dastur Minocher Jamasji, Dr. Dadiba N. Sheer, Dr. D. B. Master, Messrs. Balubhai Desai, Byramji N. Gamadia, J. B. Boman Behram, P. J. Marzban, K. F. Nariman, M. E. Joshi Engineer and others will speak. Dr. Sir Temulji H. Nariman will preside. Several interesting lantern slides bearing on the question will be displayed.

GANESH UTSAV LECTURES.

TO DAY.

4 p.m.—Dr. Savarkar's lecture on "Invasion of Hinduism", Dr. Bhau Daji Bhavan, Matunga.

8 p.m.—Under the auspices of Matunga Hindu Sabha, Mr. V. S. Toro's lecture on "Place of India in the World", Piroj Buildings compound.

8 p.m.—Balkrishnabuva's "Kirtan", Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School.

8 p.m.—Mr. Achut B. Kolhatkar's Marathi lecture on "Bhagwa Zenda and Jaree Patka", Mohomedi Chawls, Khandewadi.

8 p.m.—Mr. R. J. Vaidya's lecture, Ganesh Mela, Andheri.

8.30 p.m.—Mr. M. V. Godbole's "pravachan" on "Duties of Life", Vithal Mandir.

9 p.m.—Lectures on Shuddhi and Sangathan by Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Raja Bahadur Govindlal, Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel (Kalbadevi Sarvajanik Ganpati).

9 p.m.—Swami Vishwananda's lecture on "Hinduism", Sarvajanik Ganpati, Chunam Lane, Lamington Road.

9.30 p.m.—Vidyabhushan Tambe's "pravachan", Keshavji Naik's Ganpati, Kandewadi.

SUNDAY'S LECTURES.

5.30 p.m.—Mr. N. D. Mehta's lecture on "Sarva Sadhavan Dharma and Swadharma", (in Gujerati), Sri Gujarat Mandal Vanita Vishram Hall.

5.30 p.m.—Pandit Dhananjar's lecture on "All-India Saraswat" (in Hindi), Dr. Bhau Daji Bhavan, Maunga.

6 p.m.—Prof. V. G. Rao's inaugural address, P. P. Utsav Mandal, Trilokekar House, opp. Nirnaya Sagar Press, Kolbhatwadi.

6.30 p.m.—Lectures by Prof. D. R. Gharpure and Mr. J. R. Ajgaonkar, on "Mystery of Religion", Kalkadevi Survajanik Ganpati, Morarji Gokuldas Hall.

9 p.m.—Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtukoti's "pravachan" on "Swadharma Rakshana", Hindu Sabha, Piroj Buildings compound, Matunga.

9.30 p.m.—"Hari Kirtan" by Mahadev Shastri Divekar of Wai, Keshavji Naik's Chawl, Kandewadi.

9.30 p.m.—Dr. M. B. Velkar's lecture (in Marathi) on "Political tradition of Maharashtra", Mahomedi Chawl, Kandewadi.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. M. R. Jaykar, will deliver an inaugural address in connection with Sri Ganpati Festival to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) and to-morrow, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, will deliver a lecture at 6 p.m. (S.T.) and the Samarth Mela will give a musical entertainment at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Association, Girgaon Back Road. The functions are open to the public.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Hon. Mr. Justice C. G. H. Fawcett, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. C. Percival and Mr. F. W. Allison arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the I.C.S. Ball at the Turf Club House, Poona, on Thursday.

A Simla message says: "It is understood that Mr. H. G. Haig, Joint Home Secretary, will succeed Mr. J. Crerar as Home Secretary when the latter vacates the office in the first week of October."—A.P.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY

ACCUSED SURRENDERS AFTER 4 YEARS

Vishnu Ganesh Redker alias Joshi was placed before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday morning by Sub Inspector D'Costa of the Palton Road Police Station.

Mr. D'Costa applying for the remand of Joshi into Police custody till the 20th inst said that the manager of Messrs. A. Durst and Co., Export and Import Merchants of 70, Apollo Street had lodged a complaint with the police on September 19, 1922 that the accused had as their cashier falsified the accounts of the firm and having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 32,886 had absconded since September 8, of that year. The police had tried to trace the accused at several places; but he was not found. But he surrendered himself to the police at the Palton Road Police Station on Friday morning. In the meanwhile the complainant firm had been dissolved and the police had to trace the complainant and other witnesses.

The Magistrate granted the application.

ALLEGED THEFT OF HESSIAN CLOTH.

ACCUSED REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY

Shiwamber Babuwa (30), and Chhaganlal alias Naranji Gopalji (25) were placed before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on Friday by Inspector Guider who applied for their remand into police custody till September 20.

Mr. Guider stated that one Dongersey Ratansey had lodged a complaint with the police that 40 bales of Hessian Cloth and four bales of gunny bags valued at Rs. 8,280 were stolen from his godown. Out of the stolen property, goods of the value of Rs. 7,760 were recovered by the police at the Dadar Station. It was booked by the accused Babuwa from Sion. He had alleged that he had done so under the instructions of the second accused whom he described, as his Sheth.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader requested the magistrate to release the second accused on bail.

His Worship not granting the application of Mr. Desai passed orders remanding both the accused into police custody till the 20th instant.

THEFT AND HOUSE-BREAKING AT PRINCESS STREET

SUSPECTS REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY.

Teeda Kala and six others who were arrested on suspicion and were remanded into police custody by the Third Presidency Magistrate till Friday were again placed before the same Magistrate on Friday morning by Inspector Dere who applied for a further remand of the accused persons into custody. Mr. Dere stated that since the arrest of the accused persons the cases of house-breaking and theft did not occur in the Princess Street section. He suspected that the accused persons were connected with the cases of theft etc. committed in that section, and, therefore he wanted time to complete inquiries.

The Magistrate passed orders to remand the accused into police custody for a week more.

TROUBLE BETWEEN MAN AND WIFE

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HUSABND.

The case in which an application for an order of maintenance was made by the wife of Pandu Mahadu before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and which was postponed by the Magistrate in order to see how the parties pulled on, came up for hearing on Friday when Mr. Coelho who defended Pandu applied for a further postponement of the case on the ground that another police case filed against Pandu by his wife charging him with mixing powdered glass in her food was pending before his worship and the decision in that case would have great bearing on the present case. Mr. Coelho said that since the last order of the magistrate, the complainant had returned to her husband after staying with her mother for two days and had complained on the very next day that her husband had mixed powdered glass in her food His contention was that in order to put her husband in trouble she had mixed the glass herself.

Mr. Vijaykar, who represented the complainant, said that obeying the magistrate's orders his client had gone to live with her husband, but next day as she was in her monthly sickness the accused brought her a plate of food in the contents of which was mixed powdered glass. As the complainant found out that there was something else in the food she brought the matter to the notice of the police and the contents of the plate were, on being analysed, found to contain powdered glass. The complainant's allegation was that as the accused had married another wife he was ill-treating her.

Mr. Coelho said that as the complainant used to run away to her mother every second week, the accused was compelled to marry another wife.

The Magistrate postponed the case till the 27th instant.

CENTRAL BANK AFFAIRS

HEARING POSTPONED TO 20TH

Dorabji Pestonji Gora, a clerk of the Central Bank of India, Limited was again placed before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday morning when four charges—of criminal breach of trust as a servant, cheating, falsification of accounts and forgery in respect of the property of the bank valued at Rs. 1,87,000 were laid against him by the Police Prosecutor.

Mr. Kantilal Thakore pleader who in absence of Mr. Kanuga appeared for the accused said that the accused was remanded to Police custody till the 17th instant and the case against him should not therefore be proceeded with a week prior to the fixed date. The defence was not yet ready, and he asked the magistrate to postpone the case.

As Mr. Spencer the police prosecutor who conducted the prosecution did not oppose the application, his Worship fixed September 20 for the hearing of the case.

ALLEGED UNLICENSED POSSESSION RIFLES

The case in which John D'Silva, Weighing Machine Inspector in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Rly., was charged with unlicensed possession of some rifles and 3,000 rounds of ammunition, alleged to have been unearthed by the police from the house of the accused during a raid, was further heard on Friday, before Mr. N. T. Junglewala, the acting Fifth Presidency Magistrate at the Dadar Police Court.

Mr. Kothare the police prosecutor appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Sopher with Mr. Couto defended the accused.

Inspector Gole who was recalled and was further cross-examined by Mr. Sopher said that he had received the information about the probability of a stolen revolver being in the house of the accused on May 14. He with his men visited the house of the accused on the morning of May 16. An hour after his visit, he had seen two Pathans going to the house of the accused in a taxi. He did not know either of the Pathans. After the Pathans got into the house of the accused, witness and his party entered the house and arresting the Pathans and the accused brought them to the Dadar Police Station. One of the two Pathans Abdul Karim was allowed to go as there was nothing against him. The stolen revolver was subsequently found in the possession of a Rampuri.

The accused in the course of his written statement said that he was in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the last 16 years and was also working as a rifle-repairer; and had a license for the same. Some of the ammunition seized by the police was unserviceable and was sent to him by his customers for repairs. He alleged that Inspector Gole had sent the two Pathans to his residence.

After the statement was recorded the hearing was adjourned to the 15th instant.

SIR GRIMWOOD

LEAVES BOMBAY BY TO-DAY'S MAIL-BOAT

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

Sir Grimwood and Lady Mears left Allahabad this morning by the postal special for Bombay to catch the homeward mail steamer to-morrow. Sir Grimwood, who has benefited by his rest, will resume his duties as chairman of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee on his arrival in England.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED GIFT BY MUMTAZ BEGUM.

WAS SHE NERVOUS AT THE OPERATION?

In connection with the suit filed against Mumtaz Begum on behalf of her infant daughter Sadat Begum, by her mother Vazeer Begum for the recovery of Rs. 75000 alleged to have been given her as a gift by Mumtaz out of the legacy of Rs. 1 lakh received from late Mr. Bawla. Mrs. Amery, Superintendent of Jesmine Lodge Nursing Home, who is leaving for Europe to-day gave evidence as a witness for the plaintiff before Justice Mirza at the High Court yesterday.

Examined by Mr. Mulla, counsel for the plaintiff, witness said that after Mumtaz was delivered an operation was performed on her for an abscess of the breast in Aug. 1925.

At that time the witness, Drs. Tornton and Sayani, and the mother and step-father of Mumtaz were present. While preparations were being made for operation, Mumtaz handed the child to her mother asking her to take care of her, and declaring that she was giving the money she had received from Bawla as a gift to her daughter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jinnah, counsel for the defendant Mumtaz, witness said it did not appear to her that Mumtaz was afraid of the operation.

Jinnah suggested to witness that seeing the doctors and the preparations for the operations, Mumtaz's mind must have been considerably affected about her own fate, and she must have been anxious about the future of her child.

Witness replied that she did not observe anything like it.

Further questioned, Mrs. Amery said that in May last, Mahmadalli saw her and asked her to give a certificate recording what she could recollect about what transpired at the time of the operation. He also asked her to give evidence in this case. Before the operation, Mumtaz was talking to her mother, and out of curiosity the witness asked Dr. Sayani who explained that Mumtaz was entrusting the child to her mother and had made a gift to her daughter. Mahamadalli who was about four yards away near the door also came in at the time, and after hearing the conversation explained the same to the witness.

Witness did not think that Mumtaz was concerned about the future of her daughter in the event of her death during operation.

This concluded the evidence of Mrs. Amery.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET,

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Jutes:—With a higher price for raw material and a steady hesian market, this section ruled quiet with hardly any quotable change.

Coals:—This section is quiet, unchanged.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel are the turn easier. Indian Standard Wagon preference, Midnapore Zamindary and Bengal Timber are also marked down.

Teas are quiet unchanged to-day. Government Securities are steady, unchanged.

Following were closing quotations:—

3½ per cent Government paper 77/6, 3 per cent Government paper 66/2 s.i., 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 108/7; 5½ per cent War Bonds 1923 107/2 s.i.; 6 per cent Bonds 1927 102.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 27.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 99, Sara Serajgunj Railway 98.

Cotton:—New Ring ordy 219/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 453, Alexandra pref. 113, Auckland 237, Barnagore 177, Clive 35/8, Craig 4/4, Dalhousie 383, Empire 48 s.i., Fort William 272/8, Gourepore 660, Howrah 39/6, Hukumchand pref. 92, Kamarhatty 558, Kinnison pref. 123, National 28/14 s.i. Orient 224/8 s.i., Presidency 7/1, Reliance 63/2.

Coals:—Bansjorah 8/12, Borrea ord. 17/14 c.d., Burrakur 19, Kasoonda and Nyadee 13, Sudamdih pref. 6/12, Bengal 460, Bhalgora 6/4, Equitable 17/8 s. lot; Standard ord. 50/12, Talcher 4/14, Union 16.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ordy. 8/10(India Iron and Steel 6/7, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 75, Steel products 5/8, Burma Corporation 4/10, Bengal paper ordy. 31/4, Midnapore Zamindary 135, Jeram Kantan Rubber s. 2.02½ cts., Bengal Timber ordy. 139 c.d., Champaran Sugar 8/10.

Teas:—Bishnauth 34/4 s.i., Dimakusi 23.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer and demand bills were unchanged.—A.P.

DEATH OF MR CHARLESRINGGER

Mr. Charles Ringger, Manager of Messrs. Volkart Bros., and Consul-General for Switzerland, Bombay, died on Wednesday evening, at the age of 53, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

10th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	17 51
To-day's Opening Rate	17.40
Difference	—.11
To-day's Closing Rate	17.39
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

10th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.51
To-day's Opening Rate	9.43
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	9.39
Difference	—.12

Khandi	Rs. 322-8-0
Sewri	„ 322-8-0
Clearing	„ 322-8-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1926.

POPULAR AWAKENING IN INDIAN STATES.

We have received a copy of the draft constitution for the proposed Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, which some of the leaders of the people of Cutch have arranged to hold in Bombay next month. The constitution, as we read it, appears a very reasoned and moderate document, all the more surprising when one remembers the countless grievances of the people of Cutch against its ruler and his entourage. Like all insular peoples, the Cutchis have a sense of loyalty, amounting almost to religious fanaticism,—something like the blind trust of the Russian peasant in the Little White Father at Petrograd that nothing short of a miracle could shake. But such miracles have happened, even in the lifetime of the present generation, and autocrats more exalted than those of the Rao and his favourites have suffered in the process. Will the Indian Princes never learn a lesson, never realise, before it is too late to mend, that their divine right of misrule is as dead as the dodo? It is impolitic, the Rao and his associates ought to realise, to trade too long on the sense of unquestioning loyalty of a people like the Cutchis and to persist in their inexcusable indifference to the problems of the welfare and advancement of the people of the State. That the Rao and his advisers fail to take the warning is no reason why the people of Cutch should refrain from asserting their rights as citizens and as human beings and from arming themselves with a constitutional weapon to secure the recognition of those right. We, therefore, whole-heartedly welcome the Conference and we feel sure no opposition or pressure or persuasion of the familiar kind will deter its organisers from making it the success that it deserves to be.

The question of the appeal to the Paramount Power, when all avenues of redress from the Cutch authorities have been tried and have failed, has been made into a veritable bogey that will not, we trust, scare the hardy directors of the projected Conference. Cutch needs,—and very badly,—a searchlight into the record of its present administration. The efforts made in certain quarters to imperil the fundamental rights of the people of Cutch are themselves sufficient to prove the need for a thorough inquiry from an outside impartial authority, since the Rao will himself do nothing, and has evidently not even the leisure to see for himself the horrors of the recent floods and cyclone in his State. The supreme Government does and will interfere in the Indian State affairs, every time its own rights or interests appear to be imperilled. Nabha and Nizam, not to mention Indore, are examples, whose significance appears perfectly noteworthy when applied to parallels like Cutch. Cutch itself is not without experience of the methods adopted by the Government of India in matters like the project of a direct railway through that territory, entirely regardless of the fact whether or not the Rao desires it, or the State is likely really to benefit fom it. Twenty years ago, the Rao scored a triumph on this very same question against such a masterful personality as the late Lord Curzon. Has he, to-day, to pocket his reasons, and accept the railway because by greater resistance he dare not provoke a searching inquiry into the state of Cutch, and because he dare not rely on the support of the educated Cutchi opinion, and point to the needlessness of a railway in a province so handsomely endowed with a sea-board as Cutch?

This ought to be a lesson for the Rao and his advisers, as much as for the sponsors of the Conference movement. The only strength of the Indian princes is in the willing support and co-operation of their people. Let the Rao and his advisers awake from their sleep of ages. Let them realise their true position in the altered and fast altering circumstances and ideals of the age in which they live. Let them understand the true purpose of a supreme sovereign Government in India. On the other hand, let the progenitors of the Conference movement not lose courage and let them beware of those, who, unless they are very careful, will worm their way into their councils and, from that place of vantage, seek to frustrate the very object of the movement. The world knows very well the intolerance of the Rao, who has twice within the course of nine months, stopped without rhyme or reason the entry into Cutch of a paper whose only fault was that it was outspoken in its fight for the rights of the people. Let them understand that it is no treason in the people, no disloyalty in their leaders, to formulate their grievances and demand redress from the proper authorities for the same; that there is no violence to India's ancient traditions of goodwill between the Raja and his subjects, merely because we have now learnt that the subjects too have souls of their own, that they too are human beings made of the same clay, with the same senses, the same feelings, the same capacity for pain or happiness, the same right to make their lives beautiful, as the princes themselves. To fight in the cause of the people, the leaders must be schooled against misrepresentation and obstruction. The misrepresentation and obstruction must be taken as veritable tribute from their opponents to their sincerity and singleness of purpose, to their strength and determination to take the cause to a triumphant close. They must remember that while it is yet uncertain what place the Princes of India will occupy in the reconstructed India of a future and happier age, there can be no doubt as to the place of the people in those States. They are part and parcel of the Indian nation; and the Indian nation cannot afford to see that on the day of their Waterloo, a Blucher, instead of Grouchy, should appear on the horizon, and turn the scales of victory against them.

THE FRUITS OF LOCARNO

The Locarno spirit has conquered over the chauvinists in France and England and also in Germany and the political policy agreed upon by M. Briand nad Dr. Stresemann has borne fruit in the admission of Germany into the League and to a permanent seat on the League Council. This is not to the liking of the Extreme Nationalists in Germany who point out to the presence of occupation troops and the vexatious inquiries of Inter-allied Military Missions peregrinating in Germany as unpleasant reminders of the fact that the country is still considered as a conquered nation and that a seat at the Council table of the League is valueless until these vestiges of conquest are finally removed. But the majority of German politicians came last year to the conclusion that "Better inside than outside" was the best policy for Germany with regard to the League. The anger against those who manipulate the League and who refused the German application for entry into it in 1919 on the ground that Treaty obligations were still unfulfilled had time to cool down, partly in the absorbing effort Germany has been making during all these years to fulfil those obligations and partly because the London Agreement convinced Dr. Stresemann and his followers that the regulation of the reparations question according to that agreement was the only practical method available to Germany for getting rid of her enormous war responsibilities. Dr. Stresemann became convinced that an isolated Germany would not be able to obtain release from these responsibilities and he and the section of the German Press under his influence tried hard to bring public opinion round to the view that participation in the League debates was of greater advantage than abstention from them particularly when M. Briand made it clear that Germany would be welcomed at the Council table.

Another factor counted a great deal in making the political parties and public opinion in Germany veer round to the view that joining the League was desirable. In the absence of Germany from the Council Table her smaller neighbours and Poland, the ally of France, in particular, were aggrandising themselves at her expense, and each time that they did so, Germany could only utter dolorous protests over the 'fait accompli'. As Baron von Rheinleben, a former German Secretary of State, complains in a recent article on the subject: "Memel an old German territory was taken away from us. Danzig was taken away without consulting the inhabitants, although it was not merely an old German city but had less than 5 per cent of non-German inhabitants". As regards Upper Silesia "whose whole economic and cultural development during more than 600 years had been due to German efforts and which formed an economic unit", it was disrupted and the richer part handed over to Poland. Germany now means to guard her economic and political interests by direct representation on the League Council but she will have a hard struggle in maintaining a thoroughly independent attitude. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" in mail week declared that Germany was thoroughly aware that the League had duties to perform towards nations like China, Syria and Abyssinia. We may add that Germany must take into account the claims of other Eastern Powers too. If she adopts a broad and liberal-minded attitude towards them, she may succeed by her influence in inducing Russia and Turkey to join the League and in enforcing the claims on the League of Asiatic nations. She must make her choice, either to be a humble subordinate working in the "Anglo-French Institute" as the League now is, or to work courageously for making it a real League of all the Nations of the world buttressed on the support of the Asiatic Powers whose claims are duly satisfied. If she elects the latter course, America too can be persuaded to join in the attempt.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

WANTED: TRAINED TEACHERS.

(BY P. K. ATRE.)

III.

Prof. Paranjpye thinks that if the direct method would be used in the teaching of an allied language (e.g. Hindi or Gujrathi in Marathi schools) it would be successful; since, there would be every inducement for the child to speak that language outside the school. Of course, an allied language will be learnt more easily than a foreign language. It is quite clear; but how will there be more inducement for the child to use it, we cannot understand. For example, if a student in a monolingual place like Poona, learns Hindi or Gujrathi by the direct method, what chances are there for him to use it outside his school except artificially created ones? If it be supposed that there are such chances then there are equal chances for him to speak English also.

An Unfounded Charge.

The other unfavourable condition in the opinion of Prof. Paranjpye is that most of the Indian teachers cannot talk English fluently and moreover they are not gifted with the right psychology. I beg to differ from Prof. Paranjpye in respect of the former. In my opinion, most of the Indian teachers can talk English more fluently than even the Englishmen themselves. So far as fluency is concerned, Indian teachers will yield to none. Go to the higher classes in many secondary schools. You will hear thrilling orations in high sounding phrases! I wish our teachers were less fluent in English than they seem to be at present; but lack of fluency on the part of a teacher is not so great a disqualification for using the 'direct method' as inability to speak English correctly with right pronunciation and accents. If a teacher does not possess this ability, he is unfit to teach English by any method whatsoever.

If the teachers are not gifted with the right psychology, it is high time for us to secure those who are gifted with the right psychology. Till then, what is the use of complaining that this or that method has failed? As long as we cannot get men of right type of mind in the teaching profession, education is bound to suffer in all its aspects. That is inevitable!

With regard to the aim of teaching English, Prof. Paranjpye thinks that so far a wrong aim has been emphasised that has caused not a little harm. He prefers the aim emphasising the cultivation of child's reading ability to that which only provides for the development of conversational powers. It is not correct to say that the 'direct method' only emphasises the development of the ability to speak to the neglect of the ability to read. It "does" aim at cultivating in children the desire and abillty to read English; but it does not allow reading to precede conversation. It is quite psychological that oral work should get precedence over reading or writing.

Prof. West's Experiments.

Prof. Michael West, whom Prof. Paranjpye has quoted in support has recently written a book in which he briefly describes a series of experiments in regard to the teaching of reading ability in a foreign language. He has quite a different point of view. In his opinion, "the essential need of the average bilingual child of a minor language is simply that of reading ability in one of the major languages to supply the international and scientific deficiency of his national literature." Now, this would be quite opposite, if the Indian child had to learn any foreign language other than English. While learning French or German he will, of course, keep that aim before him; but so far as English is concerned an average Indian boy learns it "not to supply the informational and scientific deficiency of his national literature;" but to be able to speak, read and write it in a simple and correct way. That is his aim in learning English, speaking strictly from a utilitarian point of view. Mr. West recommends his aim to those 'bilingual people whose mothertongue is inadequate, both as a means of expression and in the contents of its literature in respect of the world of modern thought and knowledge."

Richness of Indian Vernaculars.

I beg to point out to Mr. West that the principal vernaculars in India are not in such a helpless and famished state by this time, that they have to look to other languages for "adequate means of expression." We have become bilingual not with a desire 'to enrich our deficient vernaculars and reach an educational standard beyond mere local literacy' but solely on account of our political obligations. Thus our case is quite different from those people for whom Mr. West's method is intended as a provision. "It is only the very few," Mr. West writes, "of greater intelligence, linguistic aptitude and opportunity in any country who have occasion to converse with foreign peoples in their own language." Can this be said of India? Here, the commonest person cannot, without great handicap, afford to be ignorant of speech and understanding in English, not because he may come in contact with foreign people only but because, he cannot make, himself properly understood to his brother from another province through any other medium except very possibly Hindi. This state of affairs will continue as long as the question of lingua franca for this vast country remains undecided.

So, I am afraid how far a method which

(Continued on page 12.)

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

A PLEA FOR BETTER FACILITIES.

(BY A 'CULTURIST.')

Mr. W. B. Yeats tells us that when he was a young man, he used to attend a gymnasium to develop and make his body beautiful "for the admiration of young women". The supreme artist that he is, Mr. Yeats does not waste his words on inessentials when he speaks about his ideal; as a great poet who speaks in impressive and bold images, extremely economical of his words, he omits to mention the (to him) trivial, prosaic and utilitarian aspects of his ideal. The symbolism he so subtly uses would, however, be appreciated by all young men with the exception perhaps of those poor fops who are temperamentally incapable of rightly interpreting it.

The Will to Perfection.

But we may, while appreciating its aesthetic and spiritual significance, consider the ideal of physical culture from a purely physical point of view. There could hardly be any difference of opinion about the desirability of possession of health, strength and beauty: In all normal men and women there is the natural urge, the will for attaining these things. But the mere presence of it, in whatsoever form, is not enough: like every good, natural instinct it needs strengthening, developing, as it is in danger of being superceded and dominated by the forces that are constantly warring against it. We must concentrate on an active expression, a physical realization of it and surmount the difficulties that come in its way.

The Foster mother.

Modern and urban life with all its complication, corruption and inconvenience, has been the chief cause of the neglect and deterioration of our physique. A social system based on soulless industrialism creates the necessity of physical culture. The natural or even the primitive man never thought of improving his physique because an improved, perfect physique was a matter of course to him: he was a strong, healthy man. "Back to nature" is an excellent thing when there is a Nature to go back to. But where is that kind mother whose unfailing care, protection and love invariably supply the prime wants of man? She does not exist, and in her place we find cein stated a harsh, cruel and vindictive foster mother who, like the proverbial lioness devours her own offspring.

Wanted Greater Facilities.

It is a significant fact that during the past few years the movement of physical culture has been becoming more and more popular in Bombay especially amongst the large class of sedentary workers. But while a wide spread interest is being taken in physical culture, adequate facilities for its practice are not made available. While the rich could hire services of "masseurs" and physical culture "experts" and trainers, the mass of poorer people find it impossible to take advantage of such privately-owned, well-equipped gymnasiums as are run by the "professors" of physical culture as they call themselves, who have to eke out a living, and though some of them are keen enthusiasts of the physical culture movement and capable of self-sacrifice they treat physical culture purely as a remunerative profession. We cannot, therefore, expect these men to provide the hundreds of young men with suitable training facilities. Only a large number of cheap, tolerably well equipped, gymnasiums could solve the problem of adequate accommodation for all followers of physical culture. Private enterprise can never do this.

The New Gymnasium.

As a student of this subject, I was really impressed by the possibilities that could be explored in this direction. There is no dearth, I know, of cheap "akhadas" in the city. But we must reorganize and put them on a more scientific basis, as Prof. Manikrao of Baroda has done. We must, at the same itme, utilize the best that we can find in western principles and methods of physical culture. We want institutions which train not only the muscle of our youths but, what is more essential—their mind and spirit as well. A physical culture institution, to my mind, must not be a lumber-room of lifeless, wooden and steel implements: it must be a centre of civilization where life exists and throbs with joy and love.

Notes of the Day.

Precept versus Practice.

Eloquent speeches were made by the leading orators of the League of Nations when the Assembly of the League met on Tuesday for this year's session and hopes were expressed that disarmament would be nearer achievement now that the various members of the League had agreed upon its necessity and that a commission appointed by them continued to examine the problem. The precept is excellent but the practice leaves a great deal to be desired. In the House of Commons Sir Austen Chamberlain was recently asked about the sale of munitions of war by a British firm to the Turkish Government. The British Foreign Secretary replied that he had no "official knowledge" of the fact, and that if he had, he had no power to prevent the same, nor did he see any reason why he should interfere. "Truth" commenting upon this reply observes: "What humbug are all these conferences on disarmament when a British Secretary for Foreign Affairs says he cannot stop a British firm from selling munitions of war to a foreign State!" That is why some Powers still keep out of the "humbug."

A Practical Demonstration.

Those who secured the Maharajah of Kapurthala as one of India's "spokesmen" at the League Assembly will not relish the sentiments to which he gave expression at the session of the Assembly on Thursday. For once His Highness accurately expressed Indian feeling with regard to the League and its work. He asked the Assembly to give a "practical demonstration" to make Indians realise that their interests were appreciated and considered at Geneva equally with those of the countries of the West. Indians can never consider that these interests are attended to by the League so long as it does not insist that the "representatives" of India at Geneva are her true spokesmen, elected by their representatives in their own legislature. The Maharajah of Kapurthala asks the League to give a "practical demonstration" to India of its concern for this country. Let the League at least demand that it must be an Indian who leads the Indian Delegation to its Assembly, and not an English official. This is the least the League can do in the way of a "demonstration."

A Healthier Atmosphere.

Mr. Cook, the British Miners' leader, created a healthier atmosphere for negotiations through the intermediary of the Baldwin Government with the coal owners, who have hitherto remained recalcitrant, when he asked the Trade Union Congress at Bournemouth to concern itself more "with securing an honourable settlement for the million miners than washing dirty linen in public." There was a danger that a section of the delegates at Bournemouth would raise a side issue likely to hinder the early consummation of such a settlement by their insistence upon censuring the General Council of the Congress for calling off the general strike. Their attempt failed and the miners' representatives have concentrated on the one issue of securing a settlement which will be fair and honourable to both parties. Mr. Churchill's letter to the President of the Mining Association invites the owners to a three-party conference which will lay down the broad principles on which negotiations can proceed. The men will not, however, resume work simply on the understanding that broad principles are being laid down. They demand a definite assurance from the owners that the latter will accept the principle of a national agreement.

Rights of the Press.

The Press in India has but a small measure of freedom but even that would disappear if the Magisgrates, the agents of the executive, had their own way with it. The "Basumati," a Bengalee paper of Calcutta, published during the recent riots a private telegram which read: "Wait, starting Naringa, take money for food Mirzapuris." The paper translated the telegram as meaning that the sender of the telegram was leaving for Calcutta with money to feed the Mirzapur goondas. The correctness of the translation does not seem to have been questioned, but the Magistrate convicted the editor of promoting class hatred on the ground that such a telegam should not have been published at a time of severe communal tension. On appeal, however, the High Court held that "by publishing this telegram the editor had served his public duties, one of which was to disseminate matters which were true and of public interest" without any malicious intent. The High Court, accordingly, set aside the Magistrate's orders. This is not the first instance in which a High Court has curbed a Magistrate's fondness for conviction in political or semi-political cases. But it does not seem as if Magisterial vagaries would cease so long as Government themselves are more or less an interested party in such cases.

SUPPORT THE CONGRESS.

VOTE FOR THE SWARAJISTS.

"NO QUARREL WITH PARTIES OR PERSONS"

PANDIT MOTILAL'S CALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, Sept. 9.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived at Muzaffar Nagar on Monday morning. He was presented with an address at the Town Hall. He is staying in the bungalow belonging to Mr. Jagadish Prasad, a rival to the Congress candidate at his offer.

There was a meeting of the workers in the afternoon which was followed by an "At Home" given by Mr. Lala Pirumal, the Chairman of the Municipal Board at the Town Hall. A largely attended public meeting was held at 8 p.m. presided over by Babu Samat Prasad, a leading pleader and an ex-Chairman of the Municipal Board. The first speaker was Pandit Govind Ballagh Pant, the leader of the Swaraj Party, in the Provincial Council who explained in detail the work done by the Party during the last three years.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES.

Pandit Motilal Nehru then rose to deliver his speech. He dealt with the basic principles of the Congress in relation to the Councils on the lines of his Meerut speech and contrasted them with those of the other political parties in the country. The differences, he said, were of a fundamental nature, roughly speaking they centred round the acceptance of offices and the nature of the quantum co-operation and obstruction to be offered in the Councils. But it would be incorrect to any that the differences began and ended there. They went much deeper and affected the whole course of the national life and public work. The man having his faith in civil disobedience as an ultimate resort and pledged to non-acceptance of office and throwing out all supplies until the national demand was conceded approached his work with a different mentality to that of the man who had no faith in civil disobedience and believed in co-operation with occasional obstruction when necessary. The danger of the latter's mentality was that the goal was lost in the pursuit of trivial gains. The Congress on the other hand concentrated all its energies at the achievement of the goal and it did not fail to protect the nation from the evil consequences resulting from the present system of administration.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

Panditji then dealt with the communal problem and showed that the safest course for both Hindus and Mussalmans lay in their sending to the Councils men who were known to be above the communal prejudices. That was the only way to secure the full justice and fair treatment. He concluded by introducing the congress candidates to the audience and asked them to vote for them not because they were what they were but because they held the Congress principles and pledged themselves to carry them out.

AN APPEAL.

Panditji then proceeded: "We have no quarrel with parties or persons, but stand for certain principles, and it is our duty to oppose all who disagree with those principles as an illustration. I take this opportunity to express publicly my high appreciation of the sporting spirit which actuated Mr. Kunwar Jagdishprasad to extend his hospitality to me, knowing full well that the main object of my visit to Muzaffar Nagar was to ask you not to vote for him but for the Congress candidate, Sjt. Bisham bhardayal. I accepted his hospitality in the spirit in which it was offered and we both understand that it has nothing whatever to do with the elections which the candidates will contest on their own respective merits. We entertain no ill-will against any one but stand on our principles and must fight for them with friend and foe alike. I have placed those principles before you. I leave to your judgment to choose between them and those of the opposing candidates. Knowing you, as I do, I have no doubt in my mind that you will support the Congress and I call upon you one and all to forget all personal considerations and support the Congress candidates."

An interesting incident of the meeting was that Mr. Chowdhari Dalipsingh Mukhtar stood up after Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech and asked why Mr. Bishambhar Dayal was selected as the Congress candidate when there was Mr. Lala Sumat Prasad, another Swarajist holding the same principle but had stronger claims. Panditji replied that at Mr. Lala's request the present candidate was selected.

RESPECT THE CENTRAL ORGANISATION

INDEPENDENT CONGRESS PARTY DEPRECATED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 9.

Swami Satyadevji is delivering here a series of lectures in connection with the Hindu Sangathan in spite of the bad weather Swamiji is strongly of opinion that the Hindu Sabha has only one main object of uniting all sections of Hindus in one solid mass and that can only be done if the organisation will be kept free from all election turmoil.

OBEY THE CONGRESS.

The Congress is the only organisation in the country that should have the right of sending its candidates to Councils and Assembly. When the Congress decides a line of action it is our duty to show a united front to our opponents.

The formation of the Independent Congress Party for the sake of running elections is nothing but teaching people anarchy and rebellion. The Hindus are already divided in different sects and creeds. This poison is not considered enough by some of our leaders who are forming party, independent of the Congress, to run elections. A state within a state cannot exist and there cannot be two Congresses or two Governments in one country. However great position a leader might have, however, great be his sacrifices, this one fact should remain very clear in the minds of our people, that the battle of freedom cannot be fought unless we have one strong party representing India's mind in the Councils and the Assembly. Those who are trying to utilise the Hindu Sabhas for the purpose of elections are merely rebels and no patriot will give his vote to those who for their own self aggrandisement are trying to run a parellel organisation and thus trying to weaken the Congress influence.

HINDU SABHA'S FUNCTION.

The Hindu Sabha has definite mission to fulfill. Its sole object is to remove all those weaknesses of the Hindu society which stand in the way of our sangathan. All work of social reformation and physical training must be done by the Hindu Sabhas. But politics must remain in the hands of one strong central organisation. If we think that Hindu interests are at the stake we should send such delegates to the Congress as would protect them and thus win a majority in our favour. The attitude adopted by the Independent Congress Party and the Responsivists is simply undoing the great work done by Lokmanya and Mahatma Gandhi. Swamiji earnestly appealed to all his countrymen to learn the one great tract in the English character and that is the respect for the authority of the central government so that the fountain head of peace and order might not be dried and bring death of all civic life.

SUNCHANFANG'S ULTIMATUM

CHALLENGE TO FIGHT TO FINISH.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Shanghai.—Sunchanfang has sent an ultimatum to Chiangkaishek who recently captured Hankow and other towns from Wupeifu demanding that Chiang must withdraw all troops from Kiangsi, Hunan and Hupeh within twenty-four hours, adding "This is a challenge to fight to the finish."—Reuter.

TARGET OF CHINESE BULLETS,

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Foreign navigation on the Yangtse continues to be the target of Chinese bullets, and several Japanese and British ships have been badly riddled. Two American destroyers that recently arrived encountered a stream of machine gun bullets, two sailors being slightly injured.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SYMPATHY FOR BRITISH PREDICAMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Tokio.—The spokesman of the Japanese foreign Office stated that Government sympathised with the British predicament in China but did not consider that action on part of Japan was at present called for. He added that the future mainly depended on the action of Sunchanfang military Governor of the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Fukien whom Japan was closely watching.—Reuter.

MOVEMENT OF TROOP SHIPS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Two troopships each carrying approximately 1,500 officers, soldiers and their families will leave Southampton during next few days. The first of them "Nevasa" will sail on the 14th September with drafts to India and return early in November with details from India. The second ship "Neuralia" will sail on the 17th September and take Sixth Heavy Battery to Malta, First Somerset Light Infantry to Egypt and drafts for Ceylon, Malaya, North and South China. She will pick up 23 Heavy Battery at Malta and Second Scottish Borderers at Port Said for Hongkong where on the 27th October she will embark the First East Surreys for India and Twenty-fifth Heavy Battery for Singapore. Returning she will bring back details from North and South China, Malaya, and Ceylon disembarking en route Second Northamptons now in India at Port Sudan, Second Border Regiment now at Khartum at Malta and Thirtyfifth Heavy Battery in relief of Eighth Heavy Battery at Gibralter.—Reuter.

VALENTINO'S MILLION DOLLAR ESTATE

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Los Angeles.—Rudolph Valentino's estate is valued over a million dollars, of which he has bequeathed a third to Mrs. Teresa Werener, aunt of his former wife, Winifred Hudnut. The latter is cut off with a dollar. Valentino's remembrance of Mrs. Werener is believed to be due to her loyalty to him when he separated from Winifred Hudnut.—Reuter.

HELPING BRITISH MINERS

SOVIET OFFER OF 3,000,000 ROUBLES

TOMSKY ON CONSERVATIVE DICTATORSHIP

LONDON, Sept 8.

A sensation was created to-day, at the Trade Union Congress at Bournemouth, by a telegram from M. Tomsky abusing the leaders of the general strike for betraying the miners and declaring that the Government which was tantamount to a Conservative dictatorship, by keeping out the Russian fraternal delegation, had indicated that British workers were without rights. The Council of the Trade Union Congress announced that it did not intend to reply to such presumptuous criticism and abuse of the courtesies expected from fraternal delegates.

M. Tomsky's telegram has been sent on behalf of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions and is dated 5th September. It offers fraternal greetings to the British proletariat, particularly the courageous mine workers, who "continue to defend their rights despite the betrayals by certain leaders of the General Strike and the capitulating mentality of others".

It hopes that the primary business of the Congress will be assisting the miners. It declares that the Government representating the Conservative Dictatorship of the manufacturers, bankers, mineowners and landlords by keeping out the Russian Delegation has indicated that the British workers are without rights and they cannot even decide for themselves as to who shall and who shall not attend their own Labour Congress.

The Soviet workers are very indignant at such a mistreatment of the Trade Unions for which the blame must be laid on the "bend the knee" attitude towards the Government of leaders like Mr. Thomas, the main instigator of the defeat of the general strike, who when the General Council must report in connection with the strike, evades the responsibility by departing for Overseas. "Had the strike not been quashed by the General Council's order, it would have been led to glorious victory. You would have already been freed from your Government, aristocrats and mineowners".

HELP TO MINERS.

The Soviet Council particularly regrets that the British Delegation at the Paris meeting of the Anglo-Russian Committee had categorically refused to discuss assistance to the miners and at the Berlin meeting of the Anglo-Russian Committee had rejected the Soviet proposals to assist the miners including one per cent levy for the benefit of the strikers.

The Soviet Council believes that there is no more important question for the entire World Labour Movement than assisting the British miners and therefore it has resolved to allocate a further three million raubles for the benefit of the miners from the receipts of the one per cent Levy, which it does not doubt, will be adopted by an overwhelming majority of the Soviet workers.

ABUSE OF COURTESIES.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress states that in deciding to circulate the above, it feels that it is necessary to protest very strongly against the most regrettable abuse of ordinary courtesies expected from the fraternal delegates to whom the hospitality of the Congress had been extended. The All-Russian Council, instead of conveying fraternal greetings, asserted for itself the right to indulge in unwarrantable censure of the General Council of the Congress and abuse personally of certain members of the Council without being provoked and an attack on the other fraternal delegates of the Council. The General Council does not intend to reply to the ill-instructed and presumptuous criticism and it cannot countenance intolerable interference in the British Trade Union affairs. The General Council finally feels confident of the support of the Congress.

PROPOSED UNITED TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Trade Union Congress by a substantial majority adopted a resolution urging the General Council to continue the efforts to create a single united Trade Union International.—Reuter.

SYMPATHY FROM INDIA

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Indian fraternal delegate to the Trade Union Congress read a message of sympathy for the miners from the leader of the Swaraj Movement in India.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF FALL OF FRANC

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Paris.—The sudden fall of the franc, from 164.40 yesterday, to 165.65 to-day, is not regarded here as abnormal, and is attributed to the fact that the traders are buying appreciated currencies in order to cover themselves before the tide of the autumn trade sets in. It is stated that over a million dollars were bought on behalf of what importers.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA DEPUTATION

ITINERARY FIXED

TOURS NEARLY A MONTH.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The Itinerary of the South African Deputation has been tentatively fixed. The Deputation lands at Bombay on the 18th September and after a halt of two days leaves for Poona on 20th morning. Departing from Poona on the 21st night the Deputation reaches Madras on the 23rd morning. The Deputation leaves Madras on the 24th night for Jamshedpur which will be reached on the morning of 26th. From Jamshedpur the Deputation will leave on the 26th night and reach Calcutta on the 27th morning. Here it will halt for 3 days (27th, 28th and 29th). From Calcutta the Deputation will go straight to Simla which will be reached on 1st October. The halt at Simla will be on 1st, 2nd and 3rd October.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai, the Deputy Secretary, Education Department, who was the Secretary to the Paddison Deputation, will accompany the Deputation from Bombay up to Simla while Mr. Bhore, Education Secretary will accompany it for the rest of the tour. Leaving Simla on the morning of 4th October the Deputation will arrive at Peshawar on the 6th and will have a trip to Khyber and be back on the 7th. Departing from Peshawar on the 7th evening the Deputation will visit on the 8th Mansurwali and Lyallpur reaching Lahore on the 9th morning. The same night the Deputation will leave Lahore for Delhi which will be reached on the 10th morning. Leaving Delhi on the 10th night the Deputation will visit Agra for a day and leaving Agra on the 11th the Deputation will return to Bombay on the 13th morning to embark for South Africa.—A. P.

The South African Deputation will arrive in Madras from Poona on the 23rd instant and stay for two days at the Government House.—F. P. I.

REBELLION IN GREEC E.

CAUSE STILL UNKNOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Athens.—Whether the latest rebellion was organised to facilitate the escape of Gen. Pangalos or whether it reached the more ambitious plane of an attempted revolution is still unknown, but the City endured the very anxious hours at the height of the disturbances. The news of the threatened rising spread yesterday morning. Reuter interviewed Colonel Bertilis, Commander of the Guard, who was just stating that it was Gen. Kondilis and not the guard who had revolted when shots rang out and the region soon became the centre of the danger zone. Subsequently firing was audible all round, Unorganised mobs possibly Communists or Monarchists joined in. Some seized armoured cars in which they drove firing in the streets Government artillery came into action at midday and the mutineers later surrendered. The Republican guard has been definitely disbanded and will be deported to various islands. The ringleaders will be court-martialled.—Reuter.

MOB ATTACKS TELEGRAPH OFFICE

40 KILLED : 100 INJURED

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Athens.—An armed mob attacked to-day the Central Telegraph Office and exchanged many shots with the military guard. Order was soon restored. It is reported that 40 have been killed and 100 wounded as the result of the street fighting.—Reuter.

REPUBLICAN GUARD SURRENDERS

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Athens.—It is semi-officially announced that the Kondili Government's order of disbandment of the Republican Guard was carried out yesterday morning. The Guard which is a separate force independent of the army founded by M. Pangalos in order to support his dictatorship refused to obey the order and lay down arms. Consequently Government called on the regular army and after a few hours' skirmishing in which there were a few casualties the Guard surrendered unconditionally.—Reuter.

LORD KITCHENER'S COFFIN.

NEVER REMOVED FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Home Officer in a further statement with regard to the alleged bringing of the remains of Lord Kitchener to England says that exhaustive enquiries have established conclusively that the coffin opened in London had never left Great Britain. It was bought by Mr. Power at Kirkwall early in 1926 and stored at Kirdwall till the 27th July last when it was sent to Newcastle and from there to London. The coffin had in no way been tampered with in transit. Authorities of Egersund, Norway, are not aware of the opening of any grave there, but have established that Mr. Power during his visit to Norway arranged a mock funeral at St. Avanger where the empty coffin covered with the Union Jack was put on board a steamer going to Bergen. Proceedings were filmed and the coffin was subsequently returned to a local undertaker from whom it was hired.—Reuter.

VINDICATION OF SWARAJISM.

ANALOGY OF IRELAND.

RESPONSIVISTS--"ETERNAL WOBBLERS."

BOMBAY'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay branch of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting was held at Matunga on Wednesday night, Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding.

Mr. Horniman said they had met there at a time of extreme gravity to the national cause to consider a question which he thought was of greater gravity than any that had faced the country during the last ten years. He did not want to detain them long, because they had gathered there to hear the Swarajist candidates for the Assembly and the Provincial Council. Unfortunately, in India they at the present time seemed to be inflicted with a number of leaders—if he might call them as such—who never seemed to be able to make up their own minds, and who were always in a state of vacillation, hesitation and topsy-turvydom. No sooner was one policy agreed upon than some of these gentlemen, who were afflicted with second thoughts, instead of standing staunchly by the Indian National Congress, began thinking again of another programme the only object of which seemed to be to put them in a more prominent position than they were occupying before. They had there that evening as candidates for the Assembly and Council men who stood by the policy and programme of the Indian National Congress, which, he thought, should be the policy of every self-respecting Nationalist.

THE ETERNAL WOBBLERS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said he entirely agreed with the Chairman in his remarks about the wobbling that was going on among the Responsive Co-operators. There were some eternal wobblers who never seemed to be able to make up their minds and, without in the least meaning to offend, he wished the President of the Responsive Co-operators success at the polls, so that after three years' work in the Assembly this chief exponent of eternal wobbling might find that he had failed miserably. A few days ago a Responsive candidate had told them at Matunga that Responsive Co-operation was the logical consummation of the policy the Swarajists were following. The speaker did not know whether the Swaraj policy, which was the watering down of the N. C. O. programme, was to be watered down still more for the purpose of evolving the creed of the Responsive Co-operators so that they might say that whatever Government gave them was acceptable to them. Perhaps, Mr. Jamnadas said, that was the logical conclusion that particular speaker had in mind. It was amusing occasionally to come across a query from those new recruits to the Moderate Party—alias the Responsivists—as to what the Swarajist policy in the legislatures was. The speaker did not know whether the enquiry was based upon ignorance, curiosity, or curious ignorance or to both. Whatever it might be, it was necessary on the eve of the elections once more to state in detail what the political faith of the Swarajists was.

THE SWARAJISTS AND PRINCIPLES.

Broadly speaking there were three basic facts which were the background of the Swarajist activities. First, there was the deep-seated conviction that it was intrinsically wrong and immoral for any man or body of men to rule over their fellow-beings; secondly, the Swarajist had an undying distrust about the 'bona fides' of the ruling caste in India resulting from broken pledges of a hundred and fifty years; thirdly, the Swarajist was convinced—thanks to Mahatma Gandhi's Non-co-operation—that the only way to India's political salvation was self-reliance, culminating under given conditions in civil disobedience and non-payment of taxation. Those were the three fundamental facts which he who ran might read. The Swarajists openly accepted those facts and did not hesitate to proclaim them as their starting point. It was the misfortune of the other parties in the country that while they could not deny those facts, they dared not openly avow them, and that difference between the Swarajists and other parties was at the bottom of the political dissensions in the country and those who were making well-meaning efforts at unity would do well not to ignore them. His own conviction was that the unity at which they were exetting was unworkable in practice. The Responsivists had not made up their minds yet whether they should follow those principles while they were embarked on the banner of the Swarajists who would always be guided by those principles. He feared those differences would continue in spite of everything. In the face of these basic differences, he said, it was impossible to bring about unity between Congressmen and non-Congressmen. The only thing that they could do was to arrive at a workable understanding, so that they both could co-operate in the legislatures. That was done in the first year of the Assembly between the Independents and the Swarajists and because that workable understanding was loyally carried out some of the important resolutions were carried through and the best results achieved.

MR. JINNAH'S "HOLES."

Another aspect was that because the Swarajists relied upon themselves for emancipation of the country, they also made it a cardinal principle that no foreigner was at all necessary for carrying on the administration, because they would find among many of the second class nations in Europe administrations carried on without the help of foreigners, and no one ever thought it necessary to go there and govern these people. They wanted an admission from the Government that in the administration of this country Indians would preponderate and that the foreigners would be there only by sufferance. The average salary of a white man in this country was Rs. 1,500 per man and thus one European displaced 100 Indians and kept them out of their bread and butter, because 15 rupees would keep one man alive in this country. Four or five lakhs of Indians were starving on account of this white element in the administration, and it was impossible to allow this to be perpetuated in this country. Mr. Jinnah, speaking of his marvellous achievements, said they would make one hole here and another hole there; Mr. Jinnah being the slimmest person could easily pass through them, but not others. (Laughter.) Mr. Jinnah had said that for the crores of rupees given by the Lee Commission to the Services in this country, they had got 50 per cent. Indianisation of the Services. They must remember, however, that this 50 per cent. was not going to be reached immediately but in a generation or thirty years. If they were going to pay this heavy toll for a number of years for getting new recruits then he could only say that every Britisher would only be too glad to allow it.

SELF-RESPECT AND OFFICES.

The policy of the Congress was clearly stated in the resolution of the Assembly passed on September 9, 1925, and yet some people pretended not to know the policy of the Congress. Until their demands were granted by Government, Indians could not co-operate with them, and yet the Responsivists said however Government might differ from them they should accept offices. Mr. Jamnadas in this instance quoted Mr. Vamanrao Joshi who had said there was nothing to accept as Government had given them nothing. A Minister had no power to call a single copper coin his own and spend it on the nation-building departments. They could only swallow their self-respect and accept offices.

The only result of Responsive Co-operation was that people like Mr. Chakravarty in Bengal, who thought that the days of moderation were over, were now again ready to play their part in the affairs of the country as Responsive Co-operators. With all their tall talk Maharashtra was able to put forward only three candidates—he was not speaking of Bombay city,—for one of them was dead and another was Rao Bahadur Chitale, who was a Moderate until the other day. Was it right that their countrymen, who swore by the name of Lok. Tilak for the last thirty years, should for the sake of three candidates break away from the Swarajists? What was the use of holding the Congress before the world for ridicule, if they could put forward only three candidates? He appealed to the voters in conclusion to vote for the Swarajist candidate like Mr. Ginwalla who was a combination of both labour and non-labour populations of this city.

SWARAJ THROUGH OFFICE!

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla said once the programme of the Congress was decided upon it was their duty to obey it loyally, whoever they were—whether Mr. Jayakar, Lalaji, or Mr. Malaviya. He firmly believed that unless and until they had discipline in the party they would not be able to achieve anything. So far as the Swaraj Party was concerned,—the party founded by Mr. Das and Mr. Nehru,—it had behind it the support of the Congress, as every one had to support it loyally. But the Responsivists knowing that they had not the support of the Congress had brought forward the name of Lok. Tilak and said that if the Lokamanya were alive to-day he would have become a Responsivist! It was not grateful to Mr. Tilak's memory to say this—particularly of a man who had gone to jail and suffered so much—that he would have become a Responsivist. Mr. Tilak was a great fighter in the cause of the country and it was ridiculous to say that he would have become a Responsivist! But the cause of the Responsivists was very weak and they had to bolster it up by making friends with people like the Lalaji. But Lala Lajpatrai had told them that he was against the acceptance of offices. The question was whether the bureaucracy had responded to the demands of the Congress. The Con-

(Continued on page 10)

EFFICIENCY OF INDIAN LABOUR

NO WAY INFERIOR TO FOREIGN CONFRERES

LABOUR LEADERS' OPINION.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD:

Interesting evidence was given on Friday by the labour leaders before the Indian Tariff Board in regard to the textile industry. Mr. Joshi who was the principal spokesman repudiated the suggestion that Indian operatives were inferior to foreign ones. He appealed for similar opportunities and facilities as are given to his foreign confreres and he expressed a hope that Indian operatives would prove better and cheaper. Mr. Ginwalla pleaded for better housing accommodation for the operatives and suggested to make the rental of the Development chawls cheaper and reduce it to Rs. 4 per room. They also drew a graphic picture of the "fines" which were imposed in various ways.

SWEEPING SUGGESTIONS.

In the afternoon Mr. C. I. Parekh gave evidence and made certain suggestions for the improvement of the industry. His remarks being too sweeping he was pulled by the chairman to substantiate them, but witness did not find it easy to do so.

At the Friday's meeting of the Tariff Board, the chairman pointed out that in 1903 in Japan 56 operatives handled 1000 spindles, while in 1924 it required 37 operatives to do the same work. He asked the representatives of the Bombay Textile Labour Union if it did not prove the efficiency of Japanese labour.

Mr. Joshi replied that the figures did not prove efficiency. It may be so in outward appearance but efforts were not made to give the same facilities to the Indian labour as was done in Japan and Lancahire. He therefore submitted that Indian labour was in no way inefficient, but required same amount of opportunities and facilities as was done in other countries.

RECRUITMENT OF LABOUR.

Asked his suggestion in regard to the recruitment of labour, Mr. Joshi said the Mill-owners should ask Government to start a Public Employment Bureau. The mill-owners also should directly employ labour who go to their gates rather than through the jobbers.

Mr. Ginwalla said the railway workshops did not engage through a middleman but those who applied directly were employed. The railway employees also got better treatment than the mill operatives. The latter got railway passes and 15 days' leave on full pay to go to their countries

THE "BADLI" SYSTEM.

Mr. Joshi also objected to the "badli" system in the mills when a man was discharged for incompetency and again re-employed as a "badli." He submitted that if a man was incompetent for permanent work he should be also incompetent for temporary work. He, therefore, alleged that the reason of discharge of a permanent man and then engaging him as "badli" was not incompetency but something else.

Witness then referred to the wages paid in Bombay mills and said the Khatao Makanji mill paid higher wages than the other mills. His information was that since January last many mill had reduced wages in various directions. He gave the instance of the employees of Indian mills who had struck work on Thursday last because they complained they received less wages

REDUCTION IN WAGES.

Mr. Bakhle gave the instance of the Emperor Edward Mill which had recently reduced the standard of wages from 12 pies to 8 pies for the same amount of work.

When asked to give more information on the subject by the Chairman, Mr. Joshi said, he would have given him more elaborate information if the mill owners had not opposed the Statistics Bill in the Legislative Assembly. It was therefore, dropped by the Government. If the Bill was passed it would have enabled the Government to get correct information of wages as prpevailed in other countries. He did not think the figures supplied by the Mill-owners' Association were strictly correct.

FINES OF THE EMPLOYEES.

Referring to the fines to the employees Mr. Joshi said the workers did not get their full wages. The fine inflicted was very high burden on the poor resources of the operatives. There have been cases, he said, when spoiled cloth, for which workmen were not responsible, was given to the workmen and its price recovered from their wages while it was passed off as charity to the workmen.

Mr. Joshi pointed out that fines were invariably inflicted on workmen on account of spoiled cloth or for some other reason. That was of course another method of inflicting fines to which the operatives were subjected most cruelly in Bombay. The management hardly took care to find out whether the cloth was spoiled on account of defective machinery, bad raw material or the negligence of the workers. So far as their information went, these deductions made from the workers' wages were not shown as fines in the muster rolls, but were credited as 'sales and charity.'

Chairman: What do you mean by 'sales and charity?'

Mr. Bakhale: These amounts were deducted from th wages of the workers on account of spoiled cloth.

Chairman: Well, we will discuss the matter with the mill-owners. I don't suppose, if you took the whole amount of these deductions into consideration it will come to an appreciable item?

Mr. Joshi: Yes, I agree to that.

Raja Hari Kishan Kaul: The whole amount deducted is not fines on account of spoiled cloth, because after all the cloth is saleable.

Mr. Joshi: I quite agree to that point, but these deductions were credited as 'sale and charity.'

Professor Burnett Hurst states that these fines are 8 to 10 per cent. of the total earnings of workers.

Mr. Mazumdar: Does he refer to any particular centre?

Mr. Bakhale: He refers to Bombay generally.

Chairman: Professor Burnett Hurst has got a curious idea of wage-earning. (Laughter).

Mr. Subha Rao: It is I think a casual remark made by Mr. Hurst.

STANDARDISATION OF WAGES.

Chairman: You say that the mill-wages should be standardised. Do you want the standardisation of wages in consultation with the workers? What are you going to adopt as your basic wage?

Mr. Joshi: That can be done after negotiations with workers.

Chairman: The point is that if you get the wages standardised on a sliding scale, do you think the mill-workers will accept the sliding scale? For instance, the bonus given to them during the properous period was in fact, the sliding scale, and when it was removed, as circumstances justified its removal, there was immediately a strike. What guarantee is there that the same thing will not happen if there was a sliding scale? Do you consider that a sliding scale is possible under the present condition of labour?

Mr. Joshi: It is not unpracticable, if you have it under proper condition. If the basic wage is properly fixed and if there is a really lower cost of living, people will accept the sliding scale. The bonus was stopped by the mills, because they were not making profit. Standardisation of wages and sliding scale need not go together.

But standardisation is necessary for a sliding scale?—The standardisation need not follow the sliding scale.

Chairman:—With regard to the labourers' chawls, you say that some of the chawls are bad. Is it because that they have been built by private landlords? Can you give us the names of these chawls confidentially?—Yes.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Joshi said that welfare work in Bombay in the mill-area was rather difficult to carry on.

Do you agree that up-country mills have better advantage in this respect?—Yes.

Do you think that the superior staff of the mills are very highly paid. Have you any reason to believe that the mills have no right to pay high salaries to their superior staff? The mere fact that a man is drawing a good salary, does not show that he is unnecessary.—It all depends upon the qualified men engaged by mills. It also depends whether mills can get qualified men on less pay.

EFFECT OF IMPORT DUTY ON PRICES.

Mr. Joshi was against imposition of 13 per cent. additional import duty as he thought it would have adverse effect upon the prices of cloth in India.

Replying to Mr. Subha Rao, Mr. Joshi suggested the establishment of primary schools for the benefit of the adults as was done for young children by the Bombay Municipality.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

Referring to the housing problem Mr. Ginwalla said if the Development Department were to reduce the rent of their chawls to Rs. 4 per room, he thought in a short time, all the rooms would be occupied. He did not say they were suitable for human occupation but better than other chawls and if rent was reduced the rooms would have a ready demand.

Mr. Joshi at this stage explained that some of the mills he referred to on Thursday, which unsuccessfully worked on double shifts were the Spring, Gold Mohur, Planet, Textile and Hongkong Mills.

Replying to Raja Hari Kishen Kaul witness said that depression came by cycles and if the mill-owners wanted to put the industry on a permanent basis they should effect improvements as suggested by the Union.

AGENCY SYSTEM.

The Union strongly recommended the abolition of the agency system and substitution of suitable machinery to conduct the industry on a sound and efficient basis.

Witness was against the imposition of fines for petty offences. He thought warnings twice or thrice followed with a notice of dismissal was suffieient.

Replying to Mr. Muzumdar, in regard to absentees of the mill operatives, the witness said if the millowners expected notices from the operatives they should also give notices to the operatives before they were discharged and their wages were reduced.

EVIDENCE OF GIRNI KAMGAR MAHAMANDAL.

The representatives of Girni Kamgar Mahamandal were then examined.

Mr. P. G. Dandvati acted as their spokesman. The representatives were:—Mr. D. R. Mayekar, Mr. S. D. Kusgaonker, Mr. R. T. Masurker and Mr. S. K. Murekar. The Mandal represented 3,500 men.

Replying to the Chairman whether job-less recruited labour, witnesses replied in the affirmative. They could not give data of Japanese labour.

A PURELY WORKERS' UNION.

Asked by Raja Har Kishen Kaul as to why they did not merge with the Textile Labour Union, witnesses said they wanted workers themselves to work the Union and not the outsiders.

The Chairman said they had spent two days enquiring about the operatives' standpoint through the Textile Labour Union and there was nothing much to ask. The Board had called them to see who they were.

PLEA FOR RETAINING AGENCY SYSTEM.

Mr. C. I. Parekh was then examined by the Chairman. He said he was a partner in the firm of Managing Agents of the Sun Mill which is now called Madhavrao Scindia Mill about twenty years ago. He thought the mill agents were more honest than they were now. He suggested stoppage of export of cotton and wheat to improve the trade conditions and adjustment of exchange question. By this, he said, the cost of living of the people would be reduced. He also suggested that the auditors should check the bonafide of every entry.

Mr. Muzumdar asked witness if he was connected with any banking concern to which witness replied in the affirmative.

Asked if the auditors of that bank checked the bonafide of every entry, the witness replied in the negative.

Witness then submitted that reduction in cost of mill industry could be effected in cotton, coal, stores, waste and even wages. He said stores could be purchased on co-operative system. In waste, in some mills, real cotton was smuggled, and at the gate it was again taken up by certain interested persons.

The Chairman pointed out the witness that it was a very sweeping remark and whether he applied to all the mills or whether he said that from his experience of the Sun Mill. The witness said he had a relative who was actually doing this kind of work and he (witness) had to stop it. He did not refer to all the mills but most of the mills. He opposed additional duty as it would burden the consumers. He also thought that in every joint stock company, a committee of shareholders should be appointed to check all the accounts.

The Committee then adjourned till 10.30 a.m. to-day.

CAUSES OF PRESENT DEPRESSION.

EVIDENCE OF LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES

Messrs. N.M. Joshi, F.J. Ginwalla, R.R. Bakhale and S.K. Bole, representatives of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, were examined on Thursday by the Indian Tariff Board. They were closely questioned regarding the statements made in the written memorandum and replies to the Board's questionnaire, which had been submitted by the Union to the Board.

In reply to a question put to him Mr. Joshi admitted that his Union had only 8940 members on its roll drawn from about 50 mills in Bombay.

The Chairman:—It is only natural that the relations between your union and the Millowners' Association must continue somewhat indefinite until your Union represents a very much larger proportion of labour in Bombay than it does at present?

Mr. Joshi:—If we want to enter into an agreement on behalf of labour in Bombay then the Millowners will be justified in not recognising our Union. But if we send a representation in behalf of our members only then the relations need not be indefinite. As long as there is no other organisation taking a different view I don't see why the millowners should not accept our view. We represent the largest number organised.

Referring to the statement that many mill-owners who were interested in the sale of cotton speculated and if the speculation showed profits they pocketed the profits and if they lost, the losses were debited to the mills, the Chairman asked Mr. Joshi whether he could substantiate that statement, or failing that withdraw it.

Mr. Joshi admitted that they were not able to substantiate it and that it was a rather more sweeping assertion than they ought to have made.

The Chairman:—You know we are not in a position to investigate statements of that kind as we cannot examine the books of 82 mills in Bombay.

Mr. Joshi said that was also their difficulty. If anybody could investigate it, it was the Tariff Board.

MISMANAGEMENT.

When referred to the statement that several mills had to be closed down owing to mismanagement Mr. Joshi said that was a matter for inquiry by the Board.

The Chairman remarked that when the witnesses stated that some mills changed hands at exorbitant prices, some privately owned mills had changed hands at exaggerated valuation and that in the case of some there had been over capitalisation or stock watering, the Board expected the witnesses to give specific instances under each of those heads. That was different to saying that it was a matter for inquiry.

Mr. Joshi gave instances of the cases of the Jeevraj Baloo Mill and the purchase by the Tata Mills of the Bombay United Mill.

The Chairman next referred to the statement that in many of the Indian States there was no Factory Act in operation and asked how many States they could give as instances.

Mr Bakhale mentioned the Kolhapur State and Mr. Joshi mentioned the Hyderabad State.

Questioned regarding the statement that the mill industry in this country was not conducted with reasonable efficiency and economy, Mr. Joshi admitted that his information on this point was chiefly based on what he had in newspaper about the charges brought against the managing agency.

The Chairman:—When we ask for information on these various points we are referred to the press. That is very little use to us.

Mr. Joshi:—I realise the difficulty but there is the same difficulty on our side. We can get people to tell us that such and such a thing exists but when we ask them to put it down on paper they decline.

FRITTERING AWAY OF RESOURCES.

Proceeding Mr. Joshi said between the years 1917 and 1923, there was an unduly liberal distribution of profits by the mills. They paid away in the eight years ending 1922, a sum of over Rs. 50 crores in dividends. Mr. Joshi thought that the industry must build up funds for the equalisation of dividends and wages. As regards the payment of a bonus to the workers Mr. Joshi said the men were illiterate and did not understand the difference between bonus and wages. The bonus was not voluntarily paid to the men. It was given after the strike of 1920.

The Chairman:—It is not your view that there should be separate funds for the equalisation of wages and dividends?

Mr. Joshi:—What we are anxious of is that the reserves should be maintained. If the mill's do not make any profits than they could draw upon these reserves to pay the men.

To the Chairman Mr. Joshi said that the present depression in the industry could be attributed to some extent to the purchase of cotton at prices higher than those now prevailing. That was at any rate, the general impression.

Mr. Joshi said that he would advocate an eight-hour day. He thought the present rate of absenteeism could be checked by granting annual bonuses to the workers as well as by reducing the working hours. Mr. Joshi believed that with an eight-hour day in the mill industry they would be able to compete with Japan which had an eleven or twelve hour day. As to the present facilities for technical education, he said the Union conducted a training school in Parel. The building plant and machinery were given by the millowners themselves who took a keen interest in the fortunes of the institution.

Mr. Joshi could not agree with the view of the Millowners' Association that the wages in the cotton textile industry were higher than those generally prevalent in any other industry in India. It was not a fact. The wages paid in the railway workshops were higher than wages paid in the mills.

Continuing, Mr. Joshi said the levying of an import duty would not do much good to the Indian mill industry, on the contrary he was afraid that instead of gaining the mills would lose.

The Board then adjourned till Friday.

FIERCE BATTLE AT SOMOTILLO

NICARAGUAN REVOLUTIONARIES ROUTED

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Managua.—A seven-hour battle raged at Somotillo which resulted in the defeat of 800 Nicaragua revolutionaries with a loss of 30 killed including General Pedrogillo and 50, wounded. The Government losses are eight killed and twenty wounded.—Reuter.

(Managua is the capital of Nicaragua, Central America).

INDIA HOUSE SCHEME

REPORT UNAUTHORISED

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Sir Atul Chandra Chaterjee has issued a statement in the course of which he says that, while the scheme for the India House in London on the lines of other Dominion Houses is being considered, the report that a site has been chosen in the Strand and a three million sterling scheme is contemplated, is premature and unauthorised.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

LONDON, Sept 9.

New York.—The trial opened here to-day of Mr. Henry Daugherty, ex-Attorney-General and Mr. Thomas Miller, ex-Alien Property Custodian, who are charged with conspiracy in connection with handing back to the European claimants the property of the American Metals Company worth seven million dollars seized during the war. The Indictment alleges that it was part of conspiracy to enable Daugherty, Miller and others to receive from the claimants to the property, securities of 391,000 dollars. The trial is first recorded under the Federal Criminal Law of the Cabinet Member for alleged misdeeds during his office.—Reuter's Special.

M. ABRAMSON CONVICTED

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Reval.—M. Abramson, leader of the new workers party and ex-Socialist member of the Parliament who was arrested on 20th April when he was alleged to be receiving instructions from a representative of the Moscow International and also with conducting Communist propaganda in Esthonia has been sentenced to eight years' penal servitude. Four of his associates have been sentenced to penal servitude for periods ranging from three years to ten years.—Reuter.

BHONRA BREACH RESTORED

The G. I. P. Railway authorities state that the breach at Bhonra on the Bina-Kotah section of the G. I. P. Railway, has been restored and through communication has been resumed.—A. P.

INDIA & THE LEAGUE

KAPURTHALA'S APPEAL

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Geneva.—India's interest in the League and her desire to enforce the League recommendations was eloquently emphasised by the Maharajah of Kapurthala in a long address to the Assembly in which he referred to the awakening spirit of nationalism and said that with her own traditions and ideals and the friendly guidance and assistance of the British Government, he hoped that at no distant future she would become a united and self-governing nation like her sister Dominions and prove a shining jewel in the British Commonwealth.

He alluded to India's co-operation in promoting ideals of security, arbitration, reduction of armaments and reconstruction of war-stricken countries. She had played an especially conspicuous part in labour and social matters, and the Maharajah of Kapurthala cited extensive legislation on these matters already enacted in India. He stated incidentally that the Indian States in some cases were at present ahead of British India in social and educational advancement and gave as example Kapurthala, where education of both boys and girls was making rapid strides.

He expressed the opinion, however, that the social and industrial problems of India must be dealt with on different lines from the West, and consequently invited the Assembly to consider whether more special attention in future should not be paid to the special conditions and problems of Asia, and make the influence and authority of the League as universal as the authors of the Covenant intended. He asked the Assembly to consider a practical demonstration to make Indians realise that their interests were appreciated and considered at Geneva equally with those of the countries of the West, because until India was convinced of it, it was impossible to secure for the work of the League that whole-hearted interest and co-operation essential for the success of a great task.—Reuter.

CLAIMS OF DOMINIONS.

GENEVA, Sept. 9.

A meeting of the British and Dominion delegates in Sir Austen Chamberlain's room at his hotel this morning discussed the question of probable applicants for the nine vacant non-permanent seats on the Council. It is understood that the Dominion representatives declared they were not prepared to press their claims for a seat, but it seems to be understood that this does not imply the surrender of the right to bring up such claims in future. It is believed that it was agreed that the point should be brought up in the Assembly, and it is expected that the Canadian representative will speak on the matter at an early date. The participants in the discussion included Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Cecil, Mr. Smit, Sir Francis Bell (New Zealand) and Sir William Vincent (India).—Reuter.

OPIUM TRAFFIC COMMITTEE

PLEA FOR INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Geneva.—At a meeting of the Opium Traffic Committee Lord Robert Cecil appealed to the Italian member to urge the Italian Government reconsider its decision and agree to sign the 1925 Geneva Convention.

Sir Basanta Kumar Mullick gave a detailed account of the measures taken by the Indian Government against the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs and declared that India was carrying out the provisions of the Geneva and Hague Conventions. He agreed with Lord Robert Cecil as regards the necessity of an international agreement for the control of export and the use of deleterious drugs and asked that the illicit drug traffic to India should be stopped.—Reuter.

LOCARNO AGREEMENTS

DR STRESEMAN SPEAKS

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Geneva.—Dr. Stresemann, though he originally refused to speak, subsequently received the Press and said that the policy of Locarno was now transferred to Geneva, and with the entry of Germany to the League, the Locarno agreements came into force. The question of the number of seats on the League Council was immaterial, provided the League accomplished good work. The world could be assured that Germany would cooperate in the work of the League in reconstruction of Europe after the terrible war. He concluded by thanking the journalists for their fair treatment of the German policy.—Reuter.

GERMAN DELEGATION IN GENEVA

WARM RECEPTION BY THE CROWDS

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Geneva.—The German Delegation received a memorable reception at Geneva. Dr. Stresemann, Herr Schubert and others leaned out from their carriage smiling and waving acknowledgement of the cheers of large crowds who were waiting for their arrival at the station for an hour, though few officials were present. The Gendarmes had to divide the throng of journalists and photographers to permit the Germans to reach their car in which they drove off amidst renewed cheers. They were greeted with similar scenes on arrival at the hotel. For an hour after the arrival of the German Delegation, crowds of spectators remained round the Hotel Metropole. Dr. Stresemann declined to make any statement pending the declaration of the Assembly to-morrow. Another member of the German Delegation said "This is really the end of the war".—Reuter.

POPPY-GROWING PROHIBITED

NEW REGULATION IN EGYPT

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Cairo.—The Government is buying the existing opium crop valued at £200,000, and hopes to find a purchaser for the whole crop. Poppy-growing in Egypt is henceforth prohibited.—Reuter.

PUZZLING AND INCONVENIENT

MIXED COMMITTEE TOO LATE

MR. KELKAR ON NEW CONGRESS PARTY.

POONA, Sept. 10.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press in connection with the proposal of forming a new party, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, said:—

"Hurried negotiations over telephone between Simla and Bombay, and communicated to Yeotmal, Poona and Nagpur are extremely puzzling and inconvenient. Personally. I feel that myself and my party are being hustled in an unfair manner to make up our mind and give a decisive reply, at such a short notice, and without any knowledge of the full details, especially when it is not known, whether Pandit Motilal Nehru on the other side has unequivocally agreed to accept the proposals made by Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. A new Independent Congress Party would conceivably do some good in Upper India and other parts of the country, where the Swaraj Party has been disbanded or disintegrated, and the Responsive Co-operation Party has not been regularly formed, for such a party upsets no existing organisation, and supplies convenient platform for a new party-formation and joint action.

RESPONSIVE PARTY SAFE.

But I do not see the fun of the Responsive Co-operation Party which has already been definitely formed, strongly consolidated in the three Provinces of Maharashtra, and also recently established in Bengal, Assam and other parts, being asked to wind up and all this bother only for satisfying the fastidious taste of certain people who now perhaps realise that they did wrong in not befriending the Responsive Co-operation Party at a time, when it needed all the help of those who were dissatisfied with the Cawnpore Congress resolution, and the latest stunts of the Swaraj Party. In the Provinces of Maharashtra at any rate the preparations for contesting the elections on the Party ticket have too far advanced to allow of any interference, and I for one would rather in disgust withdraw from these elections, then dissolve the present party, or see it merge into another organisation, however, more attractive in name, and go to the polls with new colours. The evil of Party shuffling has been sufficient unto the day and I do not see why we should not be allowed to go on peacefully with things as they are. It is always fatal to change the horses in mid stream, and so far as the three Provinces of Maharashtra are concerned, our fortunes are not likely to be any way better simply because the Responsive Co-operation Party gives up its name and title. If a new party is to be formed with the word Congress somehow shoved into it, there is time enough to do it, after the elections and before the session of the Assam Congress.

TOO LATE.

It would be something indeed, if as the result of these negotiations, and the acceptance of the Sabarmati Pact, the Congress were, as now suggested by some of the die-hard Non-co-operators to withdraw entirely from this business and to call off all the Swaraj Party candidates and leave the field entirely to the Responsive Co-operation Party, or rather the Independent Congress Party. But the proposal of a mixed committee to select candidates is absolutely inconvenient at this late hour, and I see in this inconvenient proposal, the hand of one or more intriguers who find that the Congress and the Swarajya Party is fast losing ground, in the prospects of success at the election.

I am therefore not definitely against the formation of an Independent Party by Lalaji and Panditji if they like it, but against the Responsive Co-operation Party, disbanding and merging itself in the new party at this moment. I stick, however, firmly to the Sabarmathi Pact, and if the All-India Congress Committee still accepts it and upholds it, I am bound to abide by it.—A. P.

Another gift of one lakh of rupees has just been received by the Deputy Commissioner, Hanthawaddy, from U-Nyo, Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon, who is a large land-owner in Hanthawaddy district, for the benefit of hospital and maternity ward at Thongwa in Hanthawaddy district.—A. P.

Mr. G. S. Raghavan the has taken over the editorial conduct of a new paper that is being started at Lahore namely the "Hindu Herald." The paper is expected to be out next month.—A. P.

POONA RACES

SELECTIONS BY SENEX

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. 3 p.m.

SONGE DORE	1
UNRULY	2
RIVERINE	3

THE COUNTRY BRED ST. LEGER.—Distance 1¼ miles. 3-30 p.m.

SHIVAPRASAD	1
WINFREE	2
OSBOURNE	3

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. 4 p.m.

GLASTONBURY	1
BRIGHT BIRD	2
ELTONIAN	3

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. 4.30 p.m.

AFFABLE	1
GREENFINCH	2
FRENCH BRIAR	3

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and distance. 5.5 p.m.

SAFETY	1
MONSOOR BEG	2
FRANCE	3

THE POONA CESAREWITCH.—Distance 2¼ miles. 5.35 p.m.

SCHOOL BOY	1
VOLTOI	2

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. 6-5 p.m.

TODI	1
TRUSTY	2
BALLARD	3

M. C. C. TEAM TO INDIA,

LEAVES ENGLAND ON 25TH.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The M. C. C. cricket team to India will leave England by the "Narkunda" on 24th September.—Reuter.

SWIMMING THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Frenchman George Michel has reached Dover after swimming the Channel in eleven hours and six minutes.—Reuter.

CROWNING OF FRUITLESS EFFORTS.

LATER.

Mr. Michel has crowned numerous fruitless efforts at traversing the channel in record time. He started from Cape Grisnez last evening and arrived near Dover at seven twenty-five this morning. The sea was calm and there was very light wind.—Reuter.

M. C. C. BEATS KENT.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

In a cricket match the M. C. C. beat Kent by an innings and three runs. Kent 222. M. C. C. 395. Kent in second innings 170 (Knott 51, Durston 6 for 52.)—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The following were the closing scores in Kent versus the M. C. C. match which began on Wednesday:—Kent 222 and 136 for six (Chapman 46 and C. Knott 51 not out). The M. C. C. 395 (Dales 59, Hendren 107, Freeman six for 130).—Reuter.

THE DONCASTER CUP.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Doncaster Cup resulted as follows:—

BONGRACE	1
VERMILION PENCIL	2
WILLOW STREAM	3

Starting prices were:—Nine to four against Bongrace, nine to two against Vermilion Pencil, hundred to eight against Willow Stream. Seven ran. Won by three lengths. Glommen finished four lengths ahead of Bongrace, but was disqualified for bumping and boring.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Philadelphia.—At Germantown courts, in the callenge round of the Davis Cup between France and America, Johnstone beat Lacoste in the first of singles by 6|0, 6|4, 0|6, 6|0. In second Tilden beat Borotra 6|2, 6|3, 6|3.—Reuter.

FRENCH AVIATORS LEAVE FOR PARIS

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Baghdad.—The French aviators Messeurs Challe and Werzer arrived here from Teheran yesterday and left for Paris this morning.—Reuter.

In Thornton's Eleven versus the Australians match, on Thursday when the latter had made 34 without the loss of a wicket, play was abandoned for the day owing to rain.—Reuter.

In the League football, (Third Division, the Southern Section), Newport drew with Bristol City, neither side scoring.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Mr. J.L. Parikh, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Malegoan (on probation), to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon (on probation), with effect from the 16th September 1926, pending further orders.

Mr. C.W.E. U'ren to do duty temporarily as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, vice Mr. J.G. Maxwell-Gumbleton appointed to act as personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, or pending further orders.

Mr. A.G. Fathan to do duty as Assistand Superindendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

Mr. H.E. Butler, on return from leave, to be Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, vice Mr. W.C. Edwards proceeding on leave.

Mr. J.G. Maxwell-Gumbleton to act temporarily as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. W. C. Edwards till relieved by Mr. H. E. Butler.

Mr. K.C. Rushton, on return from leave, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, vice Mr. H. Stanley proceeding on leave.

Rao Sahib Tejmul Naraindas, temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, officiated as District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, in addition to his own duties from the 13th to the 25th July 1926, both days inclusive.

Mr. G.M. Dharne, Mamlatdar of Sind-kheda and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of West Khandesh, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. A.N. Mehta, Mamlatdar of Jambusar Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the Broach District, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. A.W. Pryde, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Surat, is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 16th October 1926, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. R.J. Jakatdar, officiating Superintendent, Dharwar Juvenile Jail, has been granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for six months from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. J.P. Brander, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, is permitted to prefix Sunday the 18th April 1926 to the leave granted to him in Government Notification No. S. 20|2|296, dated 19th January 1926.

The leave on average pay granted to Mr. A.D. Gorwala, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in Sind, in Government Notification No. S. 20|2|12810, dated 2nd July 1926, is extended by one day.

Mr. G.S. Kulkarni to be Plant Pathologist to Government in the Bombay Agricultural Service and to remain seconded.

Dr. B.N. Uppal to be Assistant Professor of Mycology and to act as Plant Pathologist vice Mr. G.S. Kulkarni.

Mr. M.N. Kamat to act as Assistant Professor of Mycology vice Dr. B.N. Uppal.

Mr. A.W. Marks, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, has been granted a further extension of leave on average pay for one day, viz, the 3rd August 1926.

Lieut-Col. L. T. R. Hutchinson I.M.S., is granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from the 1st August 1926.

Dr. F.N. Moos, M.D. (London), is appointed to act as Superintendent, G.T. Hospital, during the priod of leave of Lieutenant Colonel L.T.R. Hutchinson, I.M.S.

The services of the undermentioned Indian Medical Service officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the dates shown against their names:—

Major S.S. Vazifdar—24th January 1926.

Major C.M. Plumptre—19th April 1926.

Major R.H. Candy, M.B.—18th March 1926.

Captain B.Z. Shah—21st May 1926.

The undermentioned officers are appointed temporarily to the Medical Research Department and posted as super-numerary officers at the Institutes mentioned against their names with effect from the dates on which they assume charge of their duties:—

(1) Captain S.D.S. Greval, M.D., I.M.S., Central Research Institute Kasauli.

(2) Captain W.J. Webster, M.C., M.B., I.M.S. King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.

(3) Captain E. Kean, M.B., I.M.S., Haffkine Institute, Parel.

Mr. Shanker Keshav Karandikar, B.E., "student" in the Indian Service of Engineers, is transferred from the Northern Circle to the Chief Engineer in Sind in the interest of public service.

On relief by Mr. A.N. Nerurkar, B. Com., Mr. V.W. Rale is appointed to officiate as Additional Income-tax Officer, Poona in the temporary post of Income-tax Officer, Poona, sanctioned by the Government of India.

Mr. G.A. Mama, B.A., is appointed to officiate as Additional Income-tax Officer, Surat, in the temporary post of Income-tax Officer, Surat, sanctioned by the Government of India.

Mr. D.W. Kerkar, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave for three days.

Mr. G. Wittet, F. R. I. B. A. M. T. P. I. F. U. B., Consulting Architect to Government, is granted for six months with effect from the 2nd September 1926.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

PATIALA OFFICIAL COMMITS SUICIDE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The mystery continues to surorund the death that occurred recently in the Ripon Hospital, Simla as result of suicide committed by Tika Raghunath Singh of the Patiala State. As far as can be ascertained it appears that Tikka Raghunath Singh was a high official and was in charge of the State forests. For some reason which is not disclosed he was arrested and put into prison. Afterwards he was released and the Maharaja agreed to grant him an interview at 11 a.m. on a particular date. But just two hours before he was to see the Maharaja the deceased took a sharp knife and cut his throat. He bled profusely and as the case was serious the Patiala authorities instead of requisitioning the services of a doctor for attendance at Chil, thought it better to bring him by motor to Simla Ripon Hospital (distance of nearly forty miles over the hills, the same evening. He was not very conscious but he is stated to have written a chit to medical officer attending on him imploring that his life may be saved but he had come into hospital too late to be saved and died in the early hours of the following morning. His body was then sent down to Dehra Dun where his relations cremated it.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR M S. M. RLY.

ORDER RECEIVED BY GLASGOW COMPANY.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The North British Locomotive Company of Glasgow has received an order for twelve super-heated tank Locomotives for broad gauge lines of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN.

A CRORE TO BE RAISED IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

The Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta are about to raise in India a debenture loan of a crore of rupees for expenditure mainly on the new King George's Dock and 80 feet lock entrance. This is the second loan of a crore raised this year, the first having been taken in May. The expenditure on the new docks up to the end of March totals Rs. 527 lakhs.

HOWRAH BRIDGE ACT

The Howrah Bridge Act, 1926, providing for the construction of a new bridge over the Hooghly has received the assent of the Governor-General.—A. P.

EDITOR OF A POONA PAPER SENT TO JAIL

POONA, September 10.

R. M. Lad, printer and publisher of the non-Brahmin paper, the "Majur," and Anna Shiddhu Chavan, the writer of an objectionable article, intended to create ill-feeling between communities, in the said paper, were sentenced this afternoon by the City Magistrate, Mr. Fleming, to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each under Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty. They have been ordered to be sent to the Yervada Jail.—Free Press.

SERIOUS RAILWAY BREACHES.

JODHPUR, Sept. 10.

Owing to serious breaches between Balotra and Tilwara and Jasai and Khadru through communication has been interrupted and transhipment is not possible. Until through communication is restored which is expected by 13th, 3 up and 4 down will cease to run on the Luni junction, Mirpur Khas section. 9 up and 10 down will run between Luni Junction and Balotra and also between Tilwara and Hyderabad on the line between Jasai and Khadru being clear which is expected to-day.—A. P.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A GIRL.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Hearing was concluded before the Police Magistrate of Sealdah of the case in which Provatchandra Sarkar and Devendranath Roy were prosecuted for enticing away Manik Dassi, a young girl from the Campbell Hospital. The Magistrate held that a prima facie case was made out and committed the accused to the Sessions.—Free Press.

CONSTABLE'S ALLEGED HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ARVI, Sept. 10.

A police constable threateningly insults Babasahib Deshmukh, a famous Nagpur Flag Satyagraha leader and beats an all khaddar clad tailor with shoes.

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ditto	American..	36	252 0	216 0	180 0	175 0
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ditto	American..	50	150 0	125 0	112 8	....
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(Continued from page 8.)

only aims at cultivating the reading ability in English to the neglect of speech, such as Mr. West has devised, will be serviceable to the Indian chid, whose need it is to be able to speak, read and write English well.

The Child's Stand point.

Mr. West places reading in the initial stage in the learning of a foreign language. This is perfectly logical from the standpoint of his aim but far from psychological. It totally loses the child's standpoint, whose immediate need in learning a language is to be able to express himself in that language Speech is a simple process. It is the direct expression of experiences in words. Reading is a complex process. It is the interpretation of the written symbols in sounds plus the comprehension of their meaning. To have reading before speaking, from a psychological standpoint, is putting the cart before the horse. Later on, Mr. West admits that an infant learning its mother tongue acquires 'the sense of language' by hearing and understanding spoken words; but in the case of a bilingual child he expects the 'sense of language' to be cultivated through reading. This is very strange Reading appeals through the eyes; while speaking appeals through the ears. And it is the auditory impressions which are more vivid and hence basic to the development of 'sprachgefuehl' or language-sense than the visual ones. Even Mr. West is not positive when he writes, "If it were possible to teach a child to read (of course with correct pronunciaties) sufficiently fluently to make him enjoy reading, the child would have a sense of language....."

But it will not be fair to criticise Mr. West's method further, since his bigger volume "Bilingualism—with special reference to Bengal" containing a full account of his experiments and of other related inquiries is yet to be out. He has been carrying on very valuable experiments for the last four years with a view to construct a series of readers, companions and supplementary readers on the basis of a graded and progressive vocabulary.

A Summary.

To summarise the main issues in this article:

1. The Direct Method of teaching English as any other method will only be successful in the hands of trained teachers.
2. At present, it is being used in very few schools in this Presidency where even Prof. Paranjpye admits, it has attained success.
3. Where it is alleged to have failed it is in the hands of untrained teachers, who had no business to handle it. Such teachers form the major part of the teaching profession in this Presidency.
4. If the standard of English has failed to improve, it is on account of the so-called Translation Method which is only a mask to the chaotic teaching of English that prevails in most of the schools.
5. The right move towards improvement in this direction is to make immediate provision for the training of teachers by whose work ultimately methods stand or fall.

TRESPASS INTO WOMEN'S COMPARTMENT

APPEAL FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

On behalf of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, Mr. Jivraj Nensey has written a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, drawing attention to the report of the case of trespass into the railway compartment reserved for women, reported in the "Chronicle" of the 3rd and 4th instant. In this case the Honorary Magistrate ordered the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 40 only. The charge, says Mr. Jivraj, "was a very serious one and the public are not satisfied with the sentence of fine only. He proceeds: "This is a fit case in which the Government should intervene and apply to the High Court for enhancement of the sentence. At the same time I beg to bring to the notice of the Government that on the plea of retrenchment the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company has removed the brakesmen from the local trains and as the Ladies' compartment in Up journey is near the engine side there is no Railway servant who can render help to female passengers in such cases. Also the Alarm chains have been removed from some of the local trains and thus there is absolutely no protection to female passengers against "Badmashis." It is, therefore, most desirable that the Government should compel the G. I. P. Railway Company to introduce "alarm" chains and to keep brakesmen in all the local trains. It is the duty of the Railway Company to see that the female compartment is not occupied by male passengers and to stop such "Badmashis" from entering the female compartments. Railway Company engage some staff at every station. In absence of such staff, and the brakesmen, incidents like the one reported are likely to happen. I hope the Government of Bombay will take necessary steps in the matter and oblige."

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The Standing Committee of Chamber of Princes met here and held two sittings. It is understood that it discussed with the Government of India certain matters relating to codification of the political practice. The meeting of the Committee was attended by rulers of Dholpur, Kashmir, Patiala and Sangli who have now left Simla after concluding the business before the committee.

TROUBLE OVER A BET.

ACCUSED FINED FOR INSULT AND ASSAULT.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday in the case in which Rustomji Cooverji Driver, a Parsi was charged with insult, assault and intimidation by Nariman Pherozeshah, Secretary of the Universal Club situated at Grant Road.

The complainant had alleged that on May 25 last the accused went to the Universal Club at about 9 p.m. inquiring about one Tarachand, He met the complainant who was then playing "In and out," and told him that he wanted to lay a bet of Rs. 400 on a figure with Tarachand. He added that as Tarachand was away he would lay the bet with the complainant, but the latter refused to agree to it as the accused was not a member of the club. At that the accused got enraged and abused the complainant. He also rushed upon him and tried to assault him. He also threatened him.

The defence of the accused was that he had often visited the club and had laid bets there with the complainant on several occasions. On the night under reference the complainant had quarreled with him over the amount of the bet. The accused had submitted a written statement to that effect.

The Magistrate not believing the story of the accused said that the case of the complainant had been conclusively proved. He therefore convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75 in default to suffer three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MISLEADING AND IRRELEVANT FACTS.

In the course of his judgment, the magistrate referred to the written statement of the accused and said that it was presumably prepared by his legal adviser, it contained several facts which were misleading irrelevant and highly objectionable, and the accused's conduct deserved severe condemnation for it. The magistrate was of opinion that those facts had been allowed to go in the statement to cause harm to persns entirely unconnected with the case and that the legal advisers of the accused were responsible for allowing such facts to go on the Court's record for it was the duty of lawyers to help in the administration of Mr. Saher, Barrister-at-Law conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Nariman and Deshpande, pleaders.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

An inquest touching the death of one Devji Budhia, a workman in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Rly., was held on Friday morning at the Court of Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the Coroner.

It appeared that the deceased was working along with other on the Railway track between Mahalaxmi and Parel Stations on Thursday. He was knocked down and was run over by a down local train going towards Bandra, and died instantaneously.

The jury recorded a verdict of accidental death by fracture of the skull, the deceased having been run over by a train.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE.

The vogue for pictures of the gloomy and sordid type is dying out. To quote the words of a famous screen actor—"The world has too many problems and too little entertainment. There are too many murders, motor car accidents, suicides, domestic troubles and deaths in real life." Why remind us on these again on the screen? The Royal Opera House have made it their object to give to their patrons pictures of an entertaining nature. They have no time for the apostles of gloom and are making a determined effort to break away from this class of picture. With this object they put on an "all comedy programme" for one week's run. Each film stars a big comedian who makes their pictures radiate with fun and humour. The Royal Opera House realise that comedy must be always of the clean variety. Not even the severest maiden aunt will have any cause for complaint against the comedies which open to-night and whichwill afford full entertainment values without outraging the good taste of anyone.

WEST END.

No less an authority than a former Prefect of Polica of St. Petersberg gave technical approval to one of the big sets in "The Midnight Sun," Universal Masterpiece of 1926, which will be screene dfor another week commencing to-day on account of the extraordinary heavy rush during the last week at the West-End Cinema (New Charney Road). The pictures was directed by Dimitri Buchowetzki, noted Russian screen authority, and the set in question was one representing a Nihilist meeting room.

"The Midnight Sun" is a thrilling, spectacular story of the Russia of the Czars. Its action takes place in 1913, just a year before the outbreak of the great war that eventually was to sweep the Romanoffs from the throne. By her beauty and charm and through the influence of the country's most powerful banker, a young dancing girl has brought herself up from the chorus to the position of premiere ballerina of the Imperial Russian Ballet. Sought after by the great of the Empire, she finds her two most persistent suitors in the persons of the banker and the Russian Grand Duke.

The dancing girls plays one against the other, but gives her affections to a young officer in the Duke's personal guard. Then follows a dramatic story of intrigue and romance fringed with all the luxurious elegance of life in the Russian capital of that period.

ANNIVERSARY OF VADNAGAR COMMUNITY.

PRESIDENT-ELECT ARRIVES

Mr. T. D. Rana Ex-Dawan of Junagad and the President-Elect of the ensuing anniversary meeting of the Vadnagar community having arrived here yesterday by Kathiawad Mail was given an enthusiastic reception at the Grant Road Station. A large number of Vadnagars were present at the Grant Road Station prominent amongst whom were Messrs. Rajandra Lal Somnarayan Dalal, vice-President of the Share Bazar Association T.E. Manka, K. G. Shoda, Chaganlal P. Nanavaty, F. A. Baksi, M. D. Nasvara. Narmadashankar, N. N. Nanavati, S. N. Nanavati, Dandatra Lalit; and others. Mr. Rana was garlanded by Mr. Dalal on behalf of the above association. After inspecting the band of Nagar boy scouts at the Station Mr. Rana was taken in a procession to the Pandal. There he was served with Coffee and "Pansupari".

To-morrow it is arranged to take Mr. Rana's photo with the Nagars of Junagad who are residing in Bombay at Jayakar's Photographic Studio, Sandhurst Road, Tram Terminus at 9-30 a.m. Mr. Rana presides over the anniversary to-morrow at 4 p.m. He is putting up with Mr. Kalainrai Gora, at Laburnum Road, Gamdevi.

LATE MR. GEORGE WITTET.

We regret to announce the sad news of the death of Mr. George Wittet. the consulting architect to the Government of Bombay at the age of 48, which occurred at the Byculla Club on Friday at 4-30 p.m.

Mr. George Wittet F.R.A. B.A. who was born on November 26, 1878 came to India and joined the Bombay Government as their Consulting architect in 1908 which post he held till the end of August 1919. In the month of September that year, he joined the Tata Engineering Company Limited as the Director in charge of the architectural department and contiuned to act as such till the end of the last year. He was again appointed to the post of consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay in the begining of this year and held that post till his death. Mr. Wittet had been ill for the last three months and had arranged to leave India by the mail steamer leaving Bombay to-day. The principal of the buildings planned and erected by him during his stay in India are the Gateway of India. The Prince of Wales Museum, The Royal Science College, The Central Bank building, The Bombay House, the Bullion Exchange, The Wadia Maternity and King Edward Memorial Hospital building and the Bombay Custom House in Bombay. The Agricultural College and Sassoon Hospital Extension in Poona and Revenae offices, Port Trust buildings and the Custom House in Karachi.

Mr. Wittet leaves behnd him his aged mother, his widow and three children who are now in France, and numerous friends.

SALT WORKS FOR BENGAL.

FORMATION OF A NEW COMPANY IN BOMBAY.

Bengal's dependence on foreign salt has been for nearly fifty years an acute political and economic grievance. The intensity of public feeling in Bengal may be compared to Bombay's protests against the Excise duty on Indian cotton manufactures. Practical steps have now been taken in Bombay to remedy this grievance once for all by the formation of the Okha Salt Works Limited, which was registered yesterday in Bombay, having its registered office at Navsari Chambers, Port, Bombay, with a capital of rupees ten lakhs, under a Board of Directors, of which Mr. Lalji Naranji is the Chairman. The other Directors are Messrs. Walchand Hirachand, Girdharlal D. Parikh, Jivanlal C. Setalvad and Kapilram H. Vakil. The Baroda State is represented on this Board by Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, the Director of Commerce and Industries. The present prpject is limited to the production during the first year of from 20 to 25 lakh maunds of salt or about one-sixth the annual imports into Bengal. The production will be increased each succeeding year till the Works are capable of meeting the full requirements of Bengal. The Works will be laid out on modern lines at Port Okha near Dwarka.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

An Akola Resident writes:—

A complaint of defamation has been lodged in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Akola, against the Editor of "Prajapaksha" for making alleged defamatory and false allegations against a municipal commissioner.

Sir H. S. Gour the sitting member of the Legislative Assembly has decided to offer himself for re-election from the Hindi districts of the Central Provinces on behalf of the Independent Congress Party. He will be opposed by Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra, a Congress candidate.—A. P.

In spite of protests of some of the Congress Councillors, the Corporation of Calcutta at their meeting on Wednesday took up consideration of the item relating to the burial of Pir in Sir Stuart Hogg Market. Discussion was not completed when the meeting was adjourned. Rai Ramtaran Banerjee presided.—A. P.

A collision took place, on the Hooghly, on Wednesday, when the steamship "Bimbank" rammed a ferry steamer "Nurmahal" and badly damaged it.—A. P.

BANK RATE

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.—A.P.

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ENDICATION OF SWARAJISM

(Continued from page 9.)

s had said that diarchy was unworkable that the country must have provincial nomy. The Congress had also said that the repressive laws must go. The people, ever, had no response from the Govern-t.

FOLLOW IRELAND.

hat was the experience of men like sre. Chintamani and Kelkar as Ministers? was glad that the latter had now joined Swaraj Party. The speaker asked the lience not to be carried away merely by names of well-known leaders. Their sole was Swaraj and he asked them whe-r any nation had achieved Swaraj by ac-ting offices at the hands of a Government? Irish had not achieved Swaraj by ac-ting offices nor by making a hole here a hole there. (Laughter.) The Irish Swaraj by making sacrifices and by giv-their lives. Only by direct action could win Swaraj—by refusing to pay taxes. was their duty to uphold the cause of the ngress and return its candidates by a large jority. Even Mr. Jinnah, who was abus-the Swarajists by calling them as quacks, ld have to admit that he and the other ups in the Assembly were not able to lieve anything after the Swarajists had e out of the Assembly.

MR. JINNAH'S TALL TALK.

Mr. Ginwalla asked them not to influenced by mere personali-s. (Laughter.) For, they were bound to ng all kinds of stunts at election time. aughter.) There was greater necessity at hour to bring Mr. Jamnadas at the of the poll and show to the world that Congress was a living organisation. Congress would never die, as the king er died. (Applause.) At the last elec-ns two Congressmen were returned at the ad of the polls and other people were jected. He appealed to the audience to nsider the reputation of the Congress and turn the right sort of men in the legislu-res. (Applause.)

PRESTIGE OF THE CONGRESS.

Mr. B. T. Desai said if they believed that ngress was the premier political institu-n in this country, then it was their duty support the Congress candidates and do hat it told them to do to-day. They st try to support its prestige as far as ssible. He did not wish to be within the d of the Congress and then demolish it m within. They might pay 4 annas and en, instead of furthering the cause of the ngress, they might put obstacles in its y. Responsive Co-operation was nothing t obstruction in the way of freedom. All co-operation they had got was their own ploitation at their own expense and at the t of their liberty! The Responsivists to-day had told the country, when they re Swarajists a year ago, that the re-rms were unworkable. He would like to ow at what time the Responsivists had t a response from the Government which d enabled them to change their mentality. as it Birkenhead's statement, or the re-rt of the Currency Commission published ly recently? Had anything been done by e Government to show that there was the ist co-operation on their part? The In-dependents and other parties had put obsta-es in the way of the Swarajists and had us strengthened the hands of the Govern-ent. When the Finance Bill was thrown t all the parties in the Assembly joined e Swarajists, but as Mr. Horniman had id they were now suffering from second oughts. (Laughter.) Mr. Jinnah once id in the Assembly that he knew he was slave and that he could only make a gentle rotest! Why did he not make up his mind o fight the bureaucracy instead of making is gentle protest? If they did not like the Swarajist policy then they should not help hem, but they should not put obstacles in heir way. They should stand aside, on the ther hand. But it was not proper to swell the Government majority at the cost of the country.

They said that Mr. Jadhav was a non-Brahmin and was doing harm to Brahmins. Were the Swarajists to accept offices and do harm to non-Brahmins in retaliation? If that were so, they should come to the Congress and ask it to make some provision to deal with such cases. The country wanted responsibility, initiative and power, but the Responsivists wanted to accept offices! Mr. Jayakar who was the leader of the Responsivist Party had joined the Moderates, although his followers might say that they were not responsible for the actions of their leader! He had read the manifesto of a particular candidate which said that although he was a Swarajist he belonged to the Responsive Co-operation Party! What did it all mean? It was a puzzle to him. Did they think that Government was going to be intimidated by the threats of Responsivists to resign their offices? Then where was the good of taking offices? He had received no reply to this question yet. What were the conditions under which they were going to accept offices? It was time the public knew of these conditions. He for one did not think that so far as this part of the programme of the Responsivists was concerned, there was any sense in it. Concluding, Mr. Desai appealed to the electors not to have any truck with communalism, and for himself he would refuse to have Gujarati votes simply if they were given him because he was a Gujarati. He strongly deprecated communalism because it was doing immense harm to the country and he asked them to give it up for ever. (Applause.).

A SNARE AND A DELUSION.

Mr. Horniman said responsive cooperation was a snare and a delusion and their duty was to stand by the National Congress. The crisis which was facing the country at the present moment was a grave one, if not graver than any which had faced the country during the last ten years. He said that because, personally, he was not very much concerned as to who got into the Assembly or the Legislative Council. The Legislative Assembly was a thing created by a foreign Government and the provincial Councils were also created by a foreign government. They were things of to-day, perhaps of to-morrow, but they were things which would disappear quickly! The National Congress was an institution created by the people themselves and whatever happened to the Legislative Assembly or the Provincial Councils did not matter, because the Indian National Congress would always be there to register their will. Why he said this was because the crisis which faced the Congress was a grave one, for there were people who were not of the Congress—because they were not prepared to support the policy and programme of the Congress—but who tried to represent to the people and to the voters that they were really Congressmen, although they were doing their best to stab the Congress in the back. (Cries of "shame"). That was what he was going to say of the Responsive Cooperators led by Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar.

He could understand Messrs. Jinnah and Malaviya. Mr. Jinnah said a short time ago, before he went to England, that he wanted to fight the Congress! He at least did not pretend that he was a friend of the Congress! He wanted to fight the Congress and did not believe in the position taken up by the Congress. Mr. Malaviya could not also be regarded from the same point of view. But these gentlemen Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar who pretended to be of the Congress, and had now set up a new policy and tried to get it carried by the country by devious means and yet they said they were there to represent the Congress. All this, said Mr. Horniman, was most disingenuous and disloyal.

STABBING THE CONGRESS IN THE BACK.

It was a matter of great importance that Congress candidates should be supported to the utmost in the coming elections in order to show the people who were trying to stab the Congress in the back, that the country was loyal to the Congress. (Applause.). But even if it did not happen, it did not mean anything serious to the Congress from a wider point of view, because the Assembly and the Councils were representative of a very minute proportion of the population on fancy constitutional privileges and interests. Whatever happened in regard to this election it did not matter to a giant institution like the Indian National Congress. (Applause.). They had in their Indian National Congress an institution created as a national parliament, for registering national decisions, and it was absolutely essential that the Indian National Congress should maintain that discipline and respect for its principles and decisions whatever they might be for the time being. (Applause.). At the ensuing session of the Congress it should not be possible again for disloyal people—who were absolutely disloyal to the Congress—to go there and take part in the deliberations, join in accepting and passing resolutions and then immediately go before the country and try to undermine the position of the National Congress!

VOTERS' DUTY.

Mr. Horniman asked the public to consider most seriously the position put before them by the several candidates and to recognise the essential needs. Not only those of them who were voters, but all who were honest, enthusiastic and genuine Indian Nationalists should try to do their best to see that those who went to the poll would support the Congress candidates in order that our friends in Simla and Delhi and other friends at Whitehall should not have the satisfaction of saying that the Swaraj Party was going to collapse.

Concluding he hoped the Government would learn the lesson that Indian Nationalists were standing shoulder to shoulder no matter what the so-called Responsivists thought or did, that they did not want to take part in the Government of a foreign domination, and that they were determined to hold aloof from them and fight for that which Lokamanya Tilak said was their birthright. (Loud applause.).

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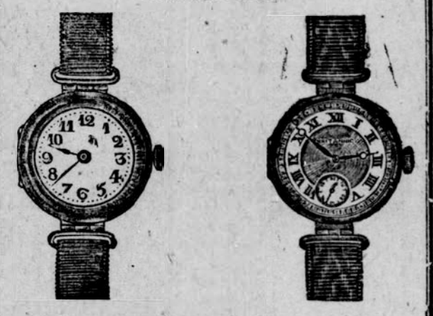
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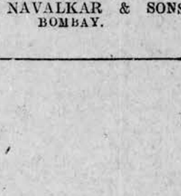
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His Excellency Lord Lytton the present Governor of Bengal and (ex-officiating) Governor-General and Viceroy of India said:—"The preparation of indigenous drugs on so large a scale is a very great achievement &c. &c."
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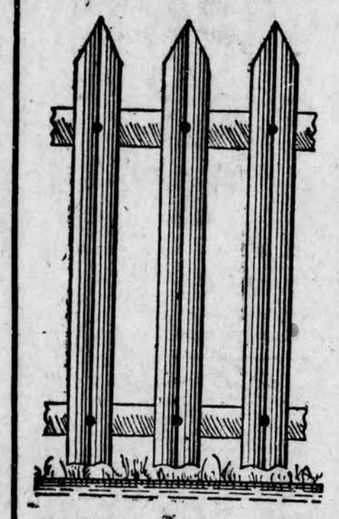

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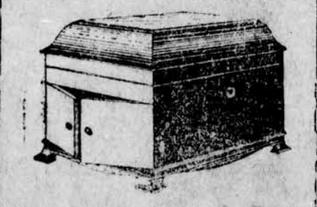

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PROPHETS OF DISCORD.

COMMUNAL LEADERS CRITICISED.

WANTED AN ORDER OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Sarada Street Samajam, Bangalore, held a few days ago, Mrs. Md. Zahiruddin Meccai made some thought-provoking observation on the Hindu-Muslim problem. She said, in the course of her speech:—

They were all aware, that India had, as if it were, for some time past been engaged, in writing for herself a page, which was bound to be the blackest in her History. She referred to the communal riots which had already brought India's fair name very low in the estimation of the world, and it was a matter which concerned every well wisher of India, and every one who had any spark of self-respect in him. For the past 4 or 5 years there had been a strange cry from some Hindu and Mohammedan leaders, that their respective communities were in danger, and it was necessary for their co-religionists "to organise" themselves for purposes of what was termed "self-defence", that though the Hindus numbered 21 crores as against 6 crores of Mohammedans, yet Hindu women and temples were in danger and needed "organised protection" and again that though the Mohammedans had lived for centuries with their Hindu brethren without any necessity for such protection yet now to organise themselves also for self-defence! But the wonder was, that ever since this cry for "self-defence" had been set up, there had been more riots and more misery to women, by the loss of their protectors, than previously, and similarly more places of worship had been defiled and destroyed than in the worst days of communal tension! It is remarkable, that ever since these self-styled leaders and protectors of women, had appeared on the scene, and raised this nefarious cry, people had become "less tolerant and less forgiving and more aggressive towards each other, and more ready to catch fire at the slightest provocation," than ever before. Any how the remedy had proved worse than the disease! The seed of communal hatred was being sown in the name of self-defence, and it was painful that fruit was being reaped not by these apostle of Peace and the Protectors of women but by the poor and the ignorant!

There was no form of social service so sacred, as service in the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity, tending as it does, to the good not merely of Mother India, but of humanity itself. Nothing could be more sinful than to sow discord and hatred between these two important sections of the Indian Community.

WHAT THE SCRIPTURES TEACH.

They could understand the meaning of these degrading and disgraceful riots, if the God of the Hindus was distinct and separate from the God of the Mahomedans, which, however, was not the case. They both worshiped one and the same God, and yet were ready to be led astray, and destroy each other, in the name of that very 'God,' for the sake of a petty matter like Music before the Mosque!

A great Sufi Saint had sung, addressing the Almighty, thus:—"The Hindu had tried and found Thee in his Image, the Zoroastrian is singing Thy Praise over his sacred Fire. Even the unbeliever had identified Thee with Nature. But none has till now been able to deny Thy Existence!" It is thus foolish, if not mad, for the Hindus and the Mahomedans to fight as they are doing. It must be known, that Islam has come on a Mission of Peace and Progress and not of war. It recognises all the Prophets and Messengers of God. It is the one Religion that has put into actual practice the Fatherhood of God, and the Brotherhood of Man, and has taken all mankind into its purview, and described them as forming the limbs of a single body, which is rendered uneasy even if a single distant limb is in trouble, pain or agony. Every true Muslim should feel, and does feel, disgraceed, at any act of a Muslim, in any part of the world, which is against these sacred principles.

ORDER OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

The sacred Hindu Scriptures inculcate the very same principles, and Hindu Dharma enjoins their practice and observance. The Hindus and the Muslims should, therefore, organise themselves not in "self-defence," which is too low an ideal, degenerating into aggression, intolerance and provocative conduct, but to prevent the violation of the high principles of their respective Dharmas by their own co-religionists attacking and molesting the members of the other community. Let henceforward be instituted the "Sacred Order of Hindu-Muslim Unity," and let Hindus and Muslim, men and women, enrol themselves, as members, so that at the first sign of trouble, the Mahomedans may think not of their own families and their Mosques, but of their Hindu brethren and their temples so as to save them even at the sacrifice of their own lives, from the attacks of misguided Muslims, and "vice versa." Let every Indian Mother see that her children dedicate themselves to this sacred cause, and the speaker was sanguine that this difficult problem would be solved, and the so-called leaders, and protectors of communal interests would find their occupation gone.

The Proprietors of "Sportsman" Cigarettes offer each month, for six months, a prize of Rs. 3,000 for the correct forecast of the result of each of the following Races:—

St. Leger, 8th September. Cesarewitch, 13th October. Liverpool Autumn Cup, 12th November. Viceroy's Cup, Calcutta, 27th December. Civil Service Cup, Lucknow, 10th February, 1927. Grand National, 25th March, 1927.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

1. Each Entry must be made on a sheet of note-paper, on which Competitors will place the names of the first three horses in the order in which they consider they will finish. Each Entry must clearly state the name of the Race and contain the Competitor's name and full address, written in English.
2. Two White Paper Discs embossed with the words, "SPORTSMAN VIRGINIA CIGARETTES" (one of which is packed in each tin of "Sportsman" Cigarettes), or ten Sportsman Packet Fronts must be enclosed with each entry.
3. Competitors may send in as many entries as they like, but each attempt must be on a separate sheet of note-paper.
4. Entries should be enclosed in envelopes clearly addressed to—

The Manager,
"Sportsman" Competition:
Post Box No. 89,
Calcutta.

5. Unstamped or insufficiently stamped envelopes will be refused. It is recommended that Competitors send their Entries by Registered Post.
6. Entries must reach the Manager of the "Sportsman" Competition not later than the last post of the day before the Race is run.
7. No correspondence will be entered into with regard to this Competition.
8. Entries are only accepted on the understanding that the decision of the Manager of the Competition be accepted as final and binding in all matters relating to the Competition.
9. In the event of more than one Competitor forecasting the first three horses correctly, the prize will be accordingly divided. If, on the other hand, no one succeeds in forecasting the first three horses correctly, the prize will be awarded to (or divided between) the effort (or efforts) most nearly correct, as determined by the Manager of the Competition.
10. Entries will not be accepted from the Employees (or their relations) of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., or its associated Companies.
11. In the event of any of the Races detailed in this advertisement not being held, or being declared void, the Competition relating to such races will automatically become void.
12. Prizes will be promptly paid out immediately confirmatory telegraphed advice is received and Names and Addresses of prize-winners will be published in the principal newspapers as soon as possible after each Race.

Please write the name of your Tobacconist on each forecast you submit as the shopkeeper from whom the winner purchases his supply will be handsomely rewarded.

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF INDIA, LTD.

10 Sportsman Packet Fronts are equal to 2 Paper Discs.

Any objections made subsequent to the Race will be ignored.

The Race for October is Cesarewitch, 13-10-26.

Entries for each Race will be published as soon as possible.

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THE MILD VIRGINIA CIGARETTE

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Linen lasts longer

Chubby little chaps are reared on Mellin's!

These jolly little fellows are typical of the many thousands of healthy boys and girls reared on Mellin's Food. Mixed as directed it supplies all the substances necessary for full nutrition and all-round development and progress.

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It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle

Dr. ADAMS AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

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It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

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A few drops of BRASSO sprinkled upon a piece of cloth and well rubbed in imparts a brilliant shine to all brass and copper ware and cleans them at —the same time—

Why clean your brass and copper pots & pans with mud and ashes any longer? - - - - Clean them the BRASSO way cheaply & effectively

BRASSO contains no animal fats and is untouched by hand during —manufacture—

S. AFRICAN DEPUTATION

ARRIVAL IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

The South African Parliamentary Deputation will arrive in Madras on the 23rd instant from Poona. The members of the Deputation will be the guests of the Governor and Lady Goschen at Government House. The Deputation will be entertained at a garden party by the National Indian Association. During their stay here, the Deputation will visit a number of public institutions.—A. P.

PROGRAMME IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

During their visit to Calcutta, the members of the South African Deputation will be the guests of the Rotary Club at the weekly tiffin meeting on the 28th September. It is understood that they will also be entertained at a dinner or luncheon by the members of the Calcutta Club.

As at present proposed, the Deputation will, during their stay in the city, pay a visit to the University Science College, the Bose Institute, the School of Tropical Medicine and the Belgachia Medical College. They will also visit a Government and a private college in Calcutta. It is proposed to entertain the Deputation at an afternoon party at the Victoria Memorial and if time permits, they will visit one of the Indian-owned jute-mills and the Ramkrishna Math at Belur.

It is also proposed to organise a football match and water sports to enable the Deputation to have some idea of the sporting life of the Indian community. They will also be invited to attend the meeting in memory of Raja Rammohun Roy on the 27th September on which date they are expected to arrive in Calcutta.—A. P.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

ESSAY FOR THE SAROSH K. R. CAMA PRIZE.

The Executive Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute cordially invites an essay from Avestan Scholars for the "Sarosh K. R. Cama Prize" of Rs. 500, containing "A lucid and thoroughly intelligible translation in English of the Khurdah Avesta, consisting of the prayers undermentioned, in due accordance with grammar and philology, with notes and comments wherever necessary.

Ashem Vohu; Yatha ahu Vairyo; Kem na Mazda; Hormazd Khudae; Jasa me avanghe Mazda; Sarosh Baj (upto Kerfe Modd.), Hushbam; Khurshed Niyaish; Meher Niyaish; Vispa Humeta; Doa Nam Setayishn; Namaskar of the four sides; Mah Niyaish; Ardvi Sur Niyaish; Atash Niyaish; Havan Gah; Rapithvin Gah; Uzirin Gah; Aiwisruth-rem Gah; Ushahin Gah; Patet; Hormazd Yasht; Haptan Yasht (large and small); Ardibehtsht Yasht; Khurdad Yasht; Sarosh Yasht Hadokht; Sarosh Yasht large (Yasna Ha LVII); Behram Yasht; Hom Yasht (large and small); Vanant Yasht.

The essay bearing only the nom-de-plume of the writer on the front page should reach the undersigned at the above address on or before the 31st December 1927. The Essayist must give his full name and post office address in a sealed cover with the nom-de-plume written on the outside."

ATTACK ON VOLUNTEERS

DACCA, Sept. 8.

Some volunteers sent to the Narindia quarter of the city to guard the area were attacked by Mahomedans, as soon as they reached the place, with lathis and brickbats and before the police arrived, there was a free fight resulting in four volunteers being wounded. The Superintendent of Police proceeded to the affected area with a strong force and stopped the fight. A number of Mahomedans and two volunteers have been arrested. An armed force was posted to guard Narindia throughout the night.—A. P.

The St. Leger starting prices were:—15/8 on Coronach, 100/9 against Caissot, 100/7 Foliation. Hercules did not run. Otherwise the starters were identical with the probables.—Reuter.

It is understood that the date of nomination to Madras Legislative Council elections has been provisionally fixed at 1st October.—A. P.

Stan Seymour

the Popular British Football Player writes:—

"AS an athlete, I have found Phosferine most beneficial. It has an amazing stimulating effect, and prevents any 'staleness' whilst training, and keeps me splendidly fit right through the season.

Phosferine is A. 1—as a nerve strengthener there isn't anything to touch it, and after a most gruelling game I have none of that 'punished' feeling, rather the other way in fact—fresh and in good condition. I am quite sure Phosferine keeps the system sound and strong enough to take care of itself safely against influenza, chills, cramps, or any other common disorders athletes are liable to if a bit overstrained, so you will quite understand that in any emergency I employ Phosferine as the most effective, the quickest and best means of getting back to normal health and vigour."

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ANXIETY DISAPPEARED—DISEASE CURED.

Hakim Haji Nawabali Khan.

My brother Haji Ahmed have come down all the way to Bombay from our Native Country for treatment of Piles. The unanimous recommendation of the Doctors whom he consulted was injection and operation, but my brother did not approve of any such treatment having meantime learnt through advertisements about the arrival of the world renowned Hakim Haji Nawabali Khan Saheb, Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay No. 4. I took my brother to him; after a thorough examination Hakim Saheb undertook to cure my brother within a maximum period of twelve days. Even though our hearts were not at ease over this assurance, we commenced the treatment putting our faith in God Almighty. By the grace of God Hakim Saheb's treatment had the miraculous effect, the flow of blood being stopped within three days and the piles falling off within ten days.

It was a complete cure. Ever since then our aith in the efficacy of Hakim Saheb's treatment is so thoroughly established that we have been confidently and successfully placing cases of all sorts of ailments, of friends and relatives, under his treatment.

We are convinced about equally good results attending all that come under his treatment.

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After years of clinical experience and extensive trials it stands as a proven specific for Spermatorrhoea; Wet-dreams; Impotency; Brain-fag; Palpitation; Lassitude; Habitual Constipation and disorders of the stomach. In females it will cure scanty, painful and irregular Menstruation. Leucorrhoea and other uterine derangements. No drug can equal it far less surpass it in producing such beneficial results. Effects immediate, sure and permanent. The use of a single phial will convince you that it is the best tonic and body builder.

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Price one phial 24 pills Re. 1. V.P.P. Extra.

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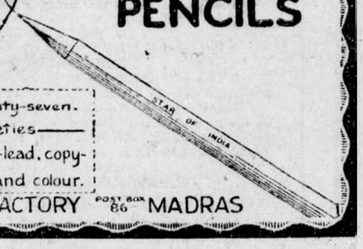

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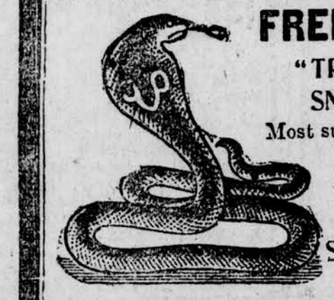

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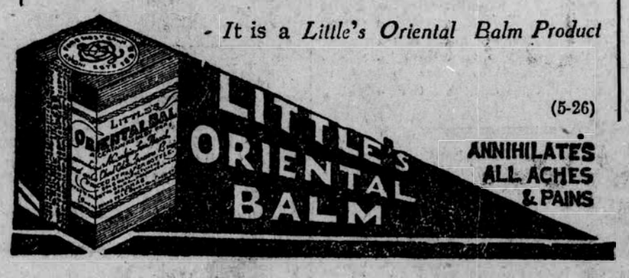

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